

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1951



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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Bulletin No. 631 covers
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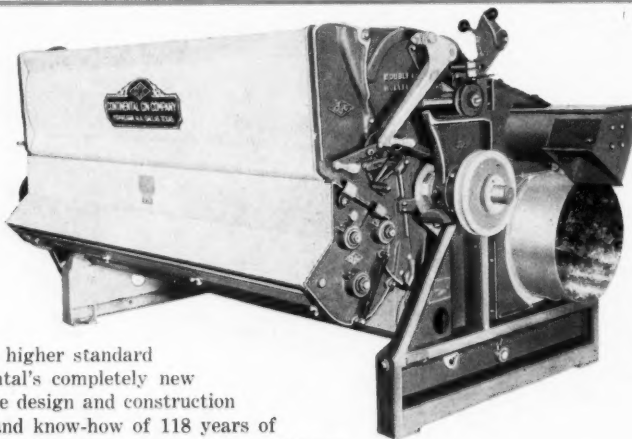
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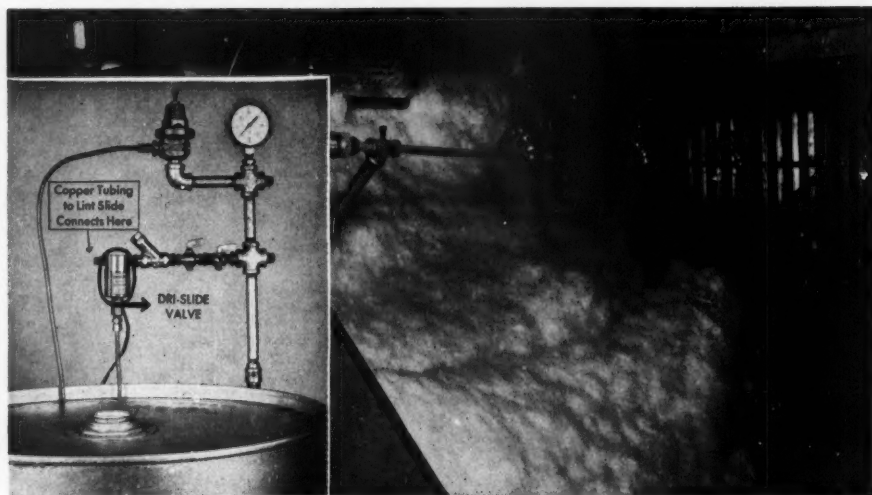


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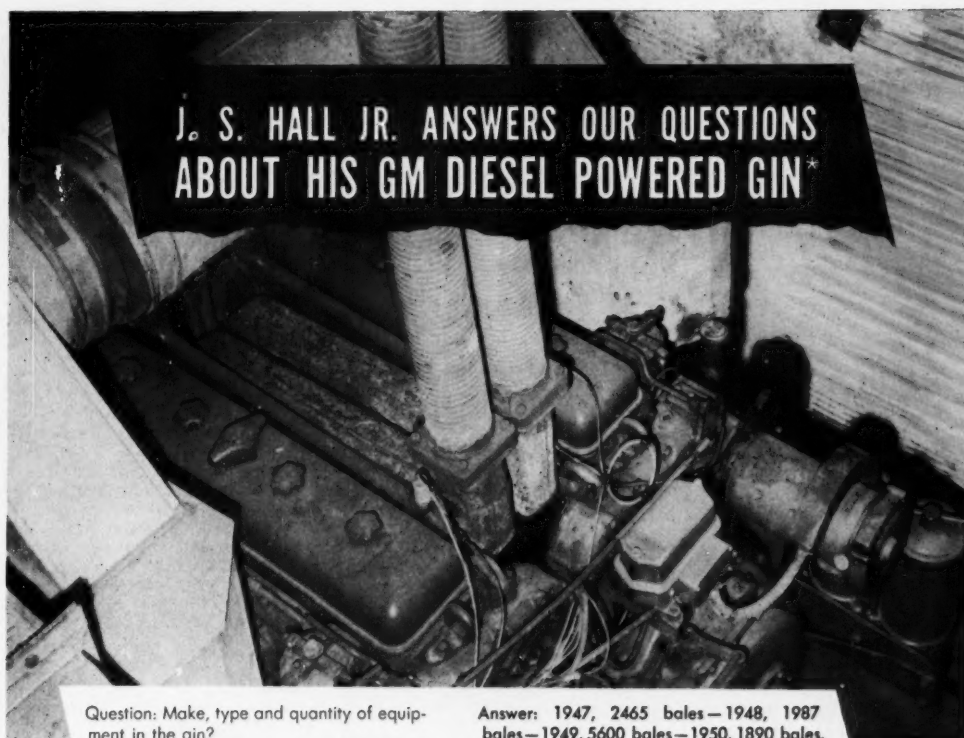
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J. S. HALL JR. ANSWERS OUR QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS GM DIESEL POWERED GIN*



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Answer: 5-80 Lummus Gin Stands with M.E.F. feeders — 10 ft. Burr Extractor, 6 Drum Cleaner, 10 ft. Thurmo Dryer and Cleaner — 22 ft. Shelf Dryer — 5 fans, distributor, and seed conveyor and scales — Packer and press.

Question: Type power and horsepower rating?

Answer: One General Motors diesel — 260-330 heavy duty H.P.

Question: Number of bales ginned per season?

Question: Any other information you think would be valuable to other ginners who need to re-power?

Answer: I believe the GM diesel engine for gin power is the most economical and satisfactory that is to be had.

Answer: 1947, 2465 bales — 1948, 1987 bales — 1949, 5600 bales — 1950, 1890 bales.

Question: A statement on the reliability of your GM diesel engine.

Answer: Excellent.

Question: Type service rendered by Stewart & Stevenson?

Answer: 100% satisfactory.

Question: When the engines were installed?

Answer: 1947.

Question: Operating and maintenance cost?

Answer: Very economical.

* Actual copies of Mr. Hall's written statements are on file and available for inspection on request.

GM diesels for cotton gin service are available for straight diesel fuel operation or as DUAL FUEL GAS/DIESEL units for operation on natural gas with pilot oil injection. Sizes from 30 to 700 horsepower.

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

52ND
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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The Cover

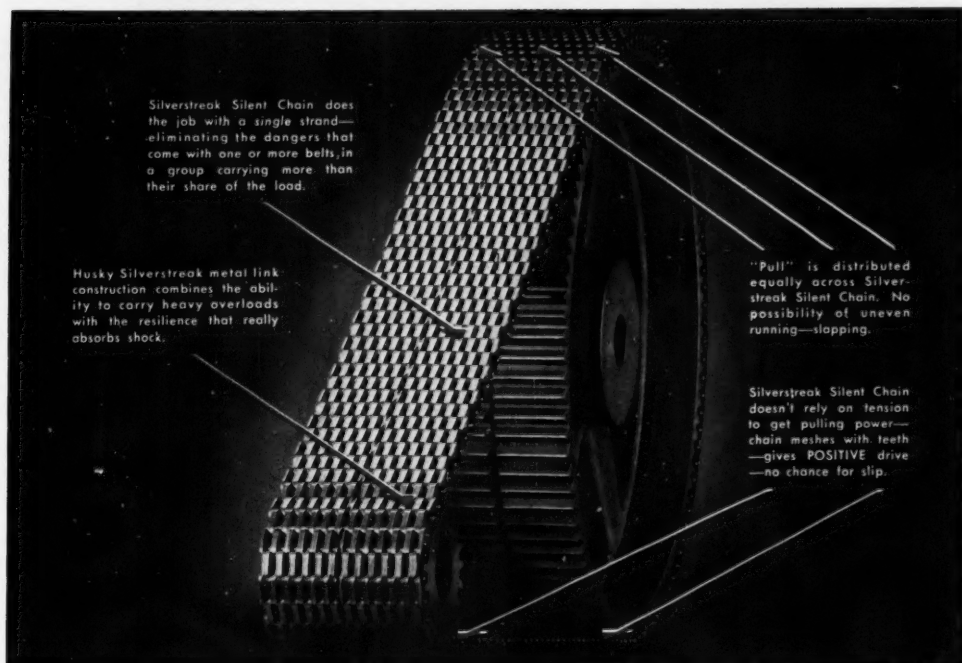
THE MECHANICAL cotton picker and the stripper are replacing more and more hand harvesters each year, and in some places they harvest practically all of the crop. The machine pictured on the cover is the Allis-Chalmers Cotton Picker.

Photo Courtesy Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.



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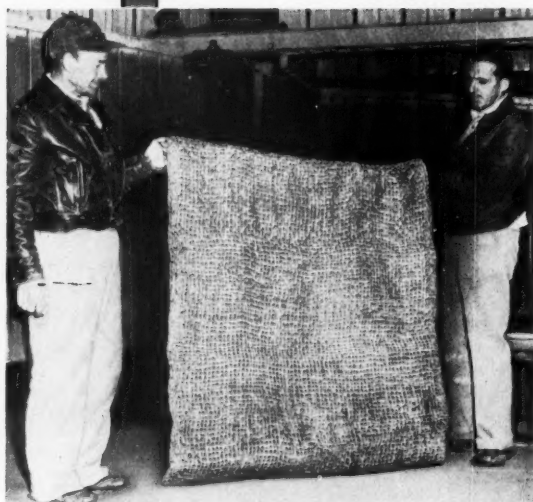
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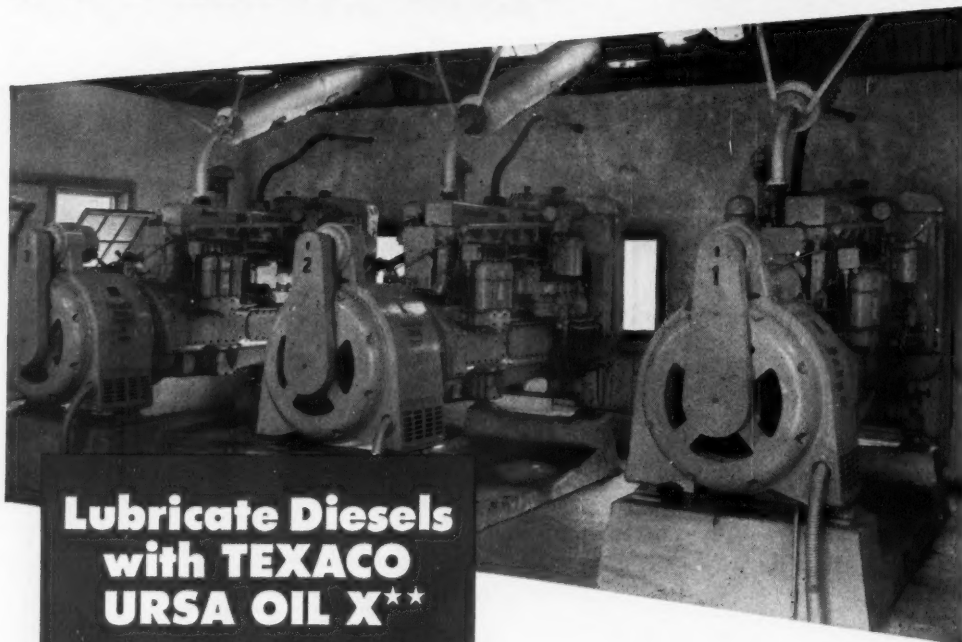
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SCIENCE AT WORK
FOR AGRICULTURE

The Beltsville Story

■ THE SOUTH, more than any other section of the country, offers the greatest opportunity for the development of unrealized agricultural resources.

By Jay Richter

FIFTH IN A SERIES

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE holds the center of the stage in the view of men concerned over the nation's needs in time of emergency. In the South lies the greatest potential for increased production, they believe, for many essential commodities.

One of these is *castor beans*, much in demand to make castor oil. In frigid areas—Alaska, for example—the oil is essential to the efficient operation of aircraft.

A production goal of 90,000 acres has been set for 1951, two-thirds of the total in Oklahoma and Texas.

It is now thought that *rubber* can be grown in quantity on dry lands such as the low-rainfall areas of Texas. Scientists of the Agriculture Department's huge research center near Beltsville, Md., are cooperating with Texas Experiment Station researchers in running tests of *guayule* (gwah-oo-lee).

Guayule is a rubber plant of which



USDA Photo.

INCREASING ACREAGES of castor beans are being grown in the Southwest. Castor oil is among the most important of products needed during emergency periods. It is necessary for the successful operation of aircraft in arctic areas, and has many other uses.

new varieties have been found that promise to outyield the old ones by 25 to 40 percent.

The scientists are seeking to determine the reaction of these new strains to different soils and climates.

Okra, a vegetable plant common in the South, may play a significant and strange part in any future national emergency.

Several official and unofficial agencies are currently hard at work seeking a substitute for plasma, the fluid part

of the blood. Supplies of genuine plasma, drawn from the blood streams of human donors, are limited. Which brings us back to okra.

Recently, a doctor at Marquette University, in Wisconsin, shot into the blood stream of an unconscious dog a large injection of a preparation made from okra. The dog made an astonishing recovery.

Later experiments with dogs also proved successful.

Okra could provide an inexpensive and inexhaustible source of supply for substitute plasma. Refrigeration of the okra substance would not be necessary as in the case of human plasma.

Its use for the injured and wounded in an emergency could save many lives. Beltsville scientists and others are working on the plasma project as well as castor beans and guayule rubber.

Uses for castor oil have expanded

GUAYULE RUBBER SHRUBS such as these could be of great importance in an emergency. New strains of guayule rubber are being tested, in Texas and elsewhere. Scientists are hopeful guayule can become a profitable American crop.

USDA Photo.



greatly in recent years. During World War I, it was used mainly as a lubricant for airplane motors. In World War II it was used extensively for waterproof coatings, and in hydraulic mechanisms. Since the late war, demand has increased many fold with its use in plastics and synthetic lubricants.

Work during World War II showed that castor beans are best adapted to Oklahoma and Texas as a dry land crop and to other sections of the Southwest as an irrigated crop, according to Beltsville experts.

Except for harvesting, the farming practices needed for castor bean production are similar to practices used in producing cotton. Mechanical harvesting may be possible soon.

Production of guayule rubber has been mechanized to a high degree. Rubber from guayule probably could compete successfully on a world market. Current prices for imported rubber are more than twice as much.

Under a directive from the Munitions Board, stockpiling of guayule seedlings is now underway in Southwest Texas.

Most of the present stockpile of guayule seed will have been planted there by this fall, according to Beltsville scientists. "By careful sowing the present seed can be used to plant 1,600 acres of nurseries," they point out, which would be enough for 50,000 acres "if a rubber production program becomes necessary."

The South is important not only for such specialty products as the above. Emergency demands for food could be met in the area to a degree only dimly realized.

Here, for example, is what a Beltsville scientist said not long ago to lawmakers on Capitol Hill in Washington:

"In view of this nation's position as leader of the world's democratic forces, and in view of our growing population, the potential demands of our agriculture are such that we believe it imperative to find ways for expanding our agricultural production capacity . . .

"In this connection there are two important lines of work . . . One has to do with the development of unrealized agricultural resources in the South, and the other with reversing the declining trend in soil productivity.

"There are enormous potentials for expanding livestock production on pastures in the Southeast and on range lands in the Southwest. More than 100 million acres of formerly productive grassland in the Southwest have been invaded by mesquite and other noxious brush plants during the past half-century . . .

"Our current studies, however, show that some plant hormone type of chemicals will kill some types of brush at relatively low costs, and that the range can be re-established with nutritious grasses . . .

"We estimate that removal of brush from this range land would provide potentially an additional 500 million pounds of beef annually.

"In Oklahoma we have found that airplane applications of 2,4-D are economical and effective for killing sand sagebrush . . .

"In Texas we have found a highly promising lead for controlling mesquite . . . In all, the tests covered about 4,000 acres of range land. It is too early to know the final results, but Texas ranchers think the new method so promising

that they plan to spray about a million acres of mesquite this year . . .

"In the Southeast little, if anything, is being produced on millions of acres of poor grazing land, unproductive woodland, and low yielding cropland. While effective use of this land is a problem of long standing, recent discoveries suggest tremendous opportunities for using much of it in the production of milk, beef, and other livestock products . . .

"For example, in an experiment at Tifton, Ga., beef cattle grazing on Coastal Bermuda grass produced 539 pounds of beef per acre in a six-month summer grazing season. This is considerably better than normal beef production in the Corn Belt.

"In winter grazing tests at State Col-

lege, Miss., beef cattle produced 339 pounds of beef per acre in seven months on improved pasture with a profit of \$58 per acre.

"Dairy cattle on improved pastures in tests in Louisiana produced 64 percent more milk than dairy cattle on unimproved pastures.

"These are typical of the results we are getting from southern forage crop studies . . .

"Livestock enterprises are already springing up in many southern localities . . . There are still a vast number of problems to be solved. Especially, we need to lower the cost of developing improved pastures. We think it can be done and we intend to give these problems more intensive study . . ."

From our Washington Bureau



By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **More . . . Not Fewer . . . Controls Planned**—What kind of a control program does the Administration want?

Official statements and documents, some of which have not been made public, reveal at least a partial answer to that question. The official record often seems contradictory on the surface, but pieced together it provides a fairly clear pattern.

The matter of what control powers Congress grants the Administration is less important than how those powers are to be used. Official records document this general outline of control procedure:

Agriculture—Farm commodity prices would be set at a specific level, as a maximum, through dollars-and-cents ceilings to be fixed without relation to changes in costs.

A farm control board in Washington would decide in advance of the planting season whether the fixed price was high enough to get estimated production requirements for each commodity. If not, the board would authorize direct subsidy payments to producers to make up the difference.

Industry—Production would be controlled through government allocations of labor and raw materials. Prices paid for raw materials would be fixed at an unchanging level. A government board would establish the wage rates for each industry and company, but these would remain subject to review on application of unions. Selling prices would remain fixed, with increased wage costs presumably being absorbed out of profits.

It is assumed that companies could not, under this system, accumulate reserves for new plants or plant expansions. Each company would have to go to the government for a loan if it wanted to build a new plant or expand. A government board would then rule on whether the expansion is essential. The government, through exercise of its interest as a heavy investor in each business, would, in effect, sit

on the board of directors and determine policies.

Labor—Wage rates would be built up through a gradual adjustment to correct "inequities," but later on a government board would, through a manpower management board, tell each worker where to work, how many hours per week and at what wages. Labor would become the captive of a system it is helping to build.

That, bluntly put, is the broad outline of a controlled economy program which high officials in the government are advocating. As a statement of official Administration policy it could be denied because it has not yet been spelled out in detail by a single official spokesman for the White House.

The basic idea is to conceal inflation through use of subsidies . . . subsidies directly paid to farmers and producers of other raw materials; indirectly to manufacturers through government financing, and indirectly to labor through goods at below cost. All of this would be financed through a building up of the national debt and a speed-up of the printing presses to turn out more currency.

Farm officials here are dubious of the success of such a program, even under the official urging as necessary for the national defense. They, and business leaders, are confident that this nation, if given the opportunity, can outproduce the Communists, but they doubt that we could out-control them.

• **More About Labor-Farmer Relations**—Here is a shirt-tail note to the report carried here two weeks ago on farmer-labor relations. The current AFL Weekly News Letter carries a signed article by H. L. Mitchell, president of the AFL National Farm Labor Union.

The article confirms in full that organized labor leaders are planning a full-scale mud-slinging campaign aimed at dividing farmers and infiltrating radi-

(Continued on Page 32)

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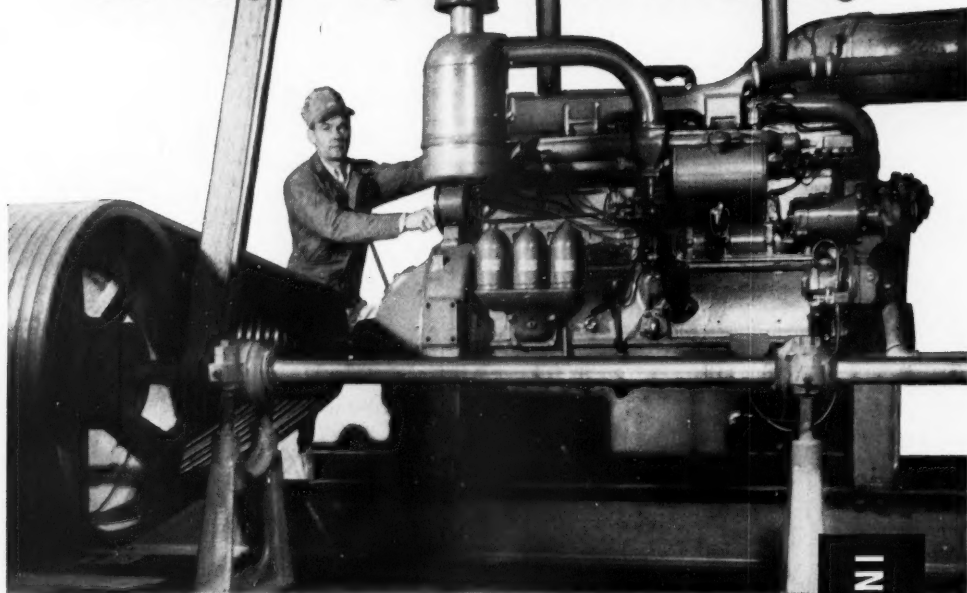
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How an International UD-24 Diesel Brings New Power to the Eureka Cotton Gin

O. B. Scruggs, ginner of the Co-op Cotton Gin in Eureka, Texas, is a man who knows rugged machine power. When new equipment was added to the gin last year, a bigger and better diesel engine was needed to carry the load. Scruggs chose the big International UD-24 to handle the job, because he knew International meant smooth, dependable power and plenty of it.

You can tell he is proud of his choice when he says:

"The UD-24 just plays with the load on our 3-stand gin. We know it can pull the

fourth stand we are adding soon besides additional new driers, cleaners and blowers. To do a top job of cotton-ginning here, we need plenty of power. We couldn't ask for a better engine than the UD-24!"

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TEXAS DEFOLIATION GUIDE—1951

By FRED C. ELLIOTT

AS IN ALL OTHER phases of cotton production, the ginner is in a position to aid his customers in the matter of cotton defoliation. In areas where this practice is followed, or where it ought to be in use, ginneries are urged to see that the recommendations in the following guide are brought to the attention of the farmers in their gin community.—ED.

• **When to Apply** — Defoliants, dusts or sprays, should be applied at least 35 days after the period of maximum flower load. This permits maximum staple length development. Another way to time the application of defoliants would be 25 days after cotton quits making, "cuts out," or when the youngest bolls expected to make cotton are 25 days old. Application should also

be made 10 days or two weeks prior to intended picking date in Central and South Texas, and two to three weeks on the High Plains.

1. DUST DEFOLIANTS

Use Calcium Cyanamide when plants are wet with dew of adequate dew is forecast. Material must remain in moisture on the leaf for at least two hours; four or more hours of moist exposure preferred.

Monosodium Cyanamide does not depend on dew for activation. It becomes liquid on the leaf by drawing moisture from the air (when the humidity is 40% or more) or from the leaf. Leaves should be turgid or green, not wilted.

Endothal works best with dew and turgid leaves.

Rate per Acre, lbs.	Chemical Name	Name of Defoliant and Percent Active Ingredient
30-40	Calcium Cyanamide	Aero Cyanamid Special Grade (27%)
25-35	Monosodium Cyanamide	Aero Sodium Cyanamid Dust (X-10) (27%)
30-40	Endothal	Niagarathal DF Dust (3.2%)

2. SPRAY DEFOLIANTS

Spray defoliants may be used in the absence of dews and at low humidities. Thorough coverage is essential.

• **Airplane Spraying** — Dissolve one pound material in one gallon of water. Apply at rates given below. Swath

widths should be limited to the wing spread of the plane. For uniform applications, a flagman is essential.

• **Ground Spraying** — Use rates given below. Dissolve in at least 10-25 gallons of water, depending on type of sprayer and extent of plant growth. Use fenders on tractor equipment in rank cotton.

Rate per Acre, lbs.	Chemical Material	Name of Defoliant and Percent Active Ingredient
5-15	Monosodium Cyanamide, soluble grade	Sodium Cyanamide, Soluble Grade (X-5) (90%)
6-8	Sodium Chlorate with Sodium Pentaborate	Shed-A-Leaf (42%)
6-8	Sodium Chlorate with Sodium Pentaborate	Ortho C-1, Liquid Defoliant (50%)
6-8	Potassium Cyanate KOCN	Aero Cyanate Weed Killer (91%)
6-8	Sodium Monochloroacetate	Dow Defoliant (86%)
1-4	Endothal	Niagarathal DF Spray (16%)

More efficient defoliation is obtained when the cotton is mature with leaves in a condition of activity, not wilted, and not toughened by drought or starved by lack of fertility, and where plant moisture is adequate, weather warm and humid. Make full use of all weather information, such as dew and humidity forecasts, temperature, wind velocity, rainfall, etc., from radio stations.

• **Cautions** — Defoliate only enough acreage to stay ahead of picking. A second application may be necessary in unusually rank cotton, or if plants are immature. This should be after leaves have fallen from the first application, usually 7-10 days. Read carefully and follow the precautions printed on the container labels. Do not use any defoliant that is not labeled as to exact chemical content. Unknown defoliants may injure open fiber, unopen bolls or cause fire hazards at the gin.

• **Care of Equipment** — Before begin-

ning application, it is suggested that spray tanks, pumps, lines, and nozzles be thoroughly cleaned to remove sticky residues left by liquid insecticides. Flush spray machines with water after each day's operation.

The author is Extension Cotton Work Specialist, Texas A. & M. College.

White Spanish Peanut Standards Under Study

USDA, after consideration of information presented by various segments of the industry on proposals for revision of the U.S. Standards for Shelled White Spanish Peanuts, announced recently that additional research will be required before the standards can be revised. Meanwhile, the Standards issued Aug. 15, 1939, will remain in effect.

Limits Set on Speculation in Soybean Futures

USDA announces that limits on speculative trading in soybean futures have been established by the Commodity Exchange Commission, effective Oct. 1, 1951.

The Commodity Exchange Commission, composed of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce, and the attorney general, is authorized under the Commodity Exchange Act to fix limits, after due notice and hearing, on the amount of speculative trading by any person in any commodity covered by the act.

Under the order of the Commission, effective Oct. 1, the maximum net long or net short position which any person may hold or control is 1,000,000 bushels in any one soybean future or in all soybean futures combined on any one contract market. The Commission also fixed 1,000,000 bushels as the maximum amount of soybean futures which any person may buy or sell on any contract market during one business day. The limits apply to all speculative trades and positions, including spreading, in soybean futures on contract markets. They do not apply to bona fide hedging transactions.

Hearings under the Commodity Exchange Act to consider the establishment of speculative limits for soybeans were held in Washington on Feb. 5 and 6, and April 2, 1951. Concurrently with the establishment of speculative limits for soybeans, the Commission also fixed limits on speculative transactions in egg futures. Speculative limits for grains and cotton have been in effect since 1938 and 1940, respectively. Such limits are enforced by the Commodity Exchange Authority.

J. M. Mehl, administrator of the Commodity Exchange Authority, said the orders of the Commission for soybeans and eggs will not apply to market positions acquired by traders in good faith prior to the effective date of the orders.

Mehl also pointed out that the Commission's order specifically provides that the fixing of speculative limits does not affect any provision of the Commodity Exchange Act relating to price manipulation or corners, nor relieve any contract market of its responsibility under the act for preventing manipulation and corners.

U.S. Peanut Prospects

Production of peanuts in 1951 from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,827 million pounds. This is about nine percent below both the 2,019 million pounds harvested in 1950 and the average of 2,017 million pounds. An increase of 27 million pounds is indicated for the Virginia-Carolina area while declines of 136 million pounds and 84 million pounds, respectively, are indicated for the southeastern and southwestern areas.

The acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 2,255,000 acres, one percent less than in 1950. In the Virginia-Carolina area the acreage for picking and threshing is two percent larger than in 1950, while the southeastern and southwestern areas are each expected to have about two percent less acreage than last year.

31st Annual Convention AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION Des Moines, Sept. 6-7-8

■ **BUSINESS SESSIONS** will feature speakers who will discuss a wide range of subjects of interest to growers and processors. Delegates will visit Iowa State College at Ames on final day of convention.

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION returns to Iowa for its thirty-first annual convention after an absence of eight years from the land of hogs, corn and soybeans. The convention is to be held Sept. 6-7-8 at Hotel Fort Des Moines in Des Moines.

Presiding at the morning session the first day will be Association President John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn. Speakers and their subjects for this session will be:

Dr. H. A. Borthwick, senior plant pathologist, USDA, Beltsville, Md.: "Photoperiodic Response of Soybean Varieties."

Dr. Martin G. Weiss, principal agronomist, Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, USDA, Beltsville: "More and Better Soybeans Through Research."

E. A. Buelens, chairman, executive board, Soya Food Research Council, Chicago: "Soy Flour and Protein-Hungry People."

Dr. John Cowan, head, Oil and Protein Division, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.: "Recent Research Developments on Soybeans at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory."

At the afternoon session the first day, at which Vice-President Chester Biddle, Remington, Ind., will preside, the following speakers will be heard:

Dr. V. I. West, Department of Agri-

cultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana: "Needed Changes in Soybean Grading and Pricing."

Paul E. Quintus, head, Fats and Oils Division, International Commodities Branch, USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Washington: "World Fats and Oils Supplies and American Soybeans."

Jason E. Barr, chief inspector, Grain Branch Division, USDA, Washington: "Federal Grades for Soybeans."

The following subjects will be discussed at this session by speakers to be announced: "American Soybeans in European Markets," and "Handling Exports Under the Present Grading Standards." Another feature of this session will be the showing of the motion picture "Soybeans—The Feature Story," which was prepared by the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Decatur, Ill.

Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., a director of the American Soybean Association, will preside at the morning session on Sept. 7. Following the annual business meeting of the Association, the following speakers will appear:

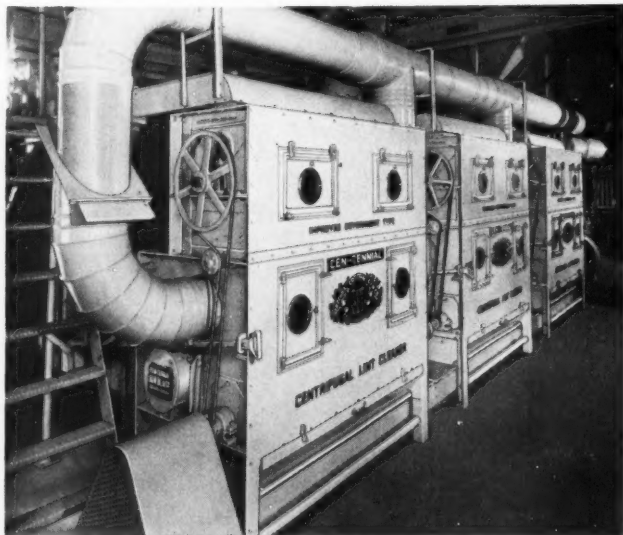
Dr. J. E. Jeffries, Penola Oil Company, Linden, N. J.: "Safety Matters in Handling Solvents."

C. G. Heywood, of Pinchin, Johnson Associates, London, England: "Britain's Oilseed Industry."

George Sirota, George Sirota & Sons, New York, N. Y.: "Thirty Years Selling Soybean Oil."

Paul C. Hughes, field service director, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa: "The American Soybean Association Field Program."

Association Director Howard Roach,



**FOR CLEANER COTTON
WITHOUT WASTE INSTALL
CEN-TENNIAL IMPROVED
GOVERNMENT TYPE CEN-
TRIFUGAL LINT CLEANERS.**

May be easily installed behind any make or type of gin.

Either submerged or elevated lint flue may be used.

Lint cleaners are completely enclosed eliminating the continuous use of an extra man for operation.

Three stand installation pictured at left.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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1

EXPERIENCE

The fact that Riverside Mills has been manufacturing bagging for almost fifty years assures our customers of adequate experience in selection of suitable material for strength and sound maintenance of manufacturing standards. This year particularly, it is to the interest of the farmer to have full weight bagging . . . such as Riverside Mills!

2

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Riverside Mills' new bagging bale (30% smaller) is easier to handle, easier to store. The "flip-catch" buckle makes it easier, quicker to open and the repeater-action unfolding without extra handling makes it more convenient; take one side off, the next lies in place ready to be pulled. Convenience - designed to save money for you on storage, on labor!

Add these outstanding advantages up into dollars and cents saved for you! You'll quickly see that your best buy is Riverside Mills' Southern Star Bagging!



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RIVERSIDE MILLS, Augusta, Ga.

Terms of USDA'S COTTONSEED PRODUCTS Purchase Program

ON AUG. 17 USDA announced the terms and conditions under which it will offer to buy cottonseed oil, cake or meal, and linters from crushers to implement the 1951-crop cottonseed price support program announced June 1.

Crushers participating in the program must pay participating ginners and eligible producers not less than \$65.50 per ton for basis grade (100) cottonseed f.o.b. gin point, with specified premiums and discounts for other grades.

The program includes price support loans to growers at \$65.50 a ton for basis grade (100), and in areas where a cottonseed purchase program may be necessary purchases at \$61.50 a ton basis grade (100) cottonseed. The support reflects 90 percent of the Jan. 15, 1951 parity price of \$71 a ton for average quality seed. Operating details of the loan and purchase phases of the program will be announced later.

The crusher phase of the program stipulates that for each ton of eligible cottonseed purchased by a crusher Commodity Credit Corporation will offer to buy the following quantities of crude cottonseed oil, 41 percent protein cake or meal and linters in the specified areas:

Areas	Oil		41% Protein Cake or Meal		Linters
	Lbs.		Lbs.		
Southeastern	311		839		184
Valley	322		875		179
Southwestern	301		835		182
Arizona	308		853		199
California	339		822		195

The following schedules of prices to be paid by CCC were announced:

• **Linters**—For mill run or second cut chemical linters, the price shall be eight cents per pound gross weight basis 73 percent cellulose yield. Premiums and discounts of .11 cents per pound shall be made for each variation of one percent, fractions in proportion, of cellulose yield from 73 percent.

For first cut and mill run linters sold on U.S. Grade basis the price shall be:

Grade		Cents per lb. gross wt.
U. S. No. 1	High	14.8
	Middle	14.3
U. S. No. 2	High	13.8
	Middle	13.3
U. S. No. 3	High	12.8
	Middle	12.3
U. S. No. 4	High	11.8
	Middle	11.3
U. S. No. 5	High	10.8
	Middle	10.3
U. S. No. 6	High	9.8
	Middle	9.3
U. S. No. 7	High	8.8
	Middle	8.3
U. S. No. 8	High	8.0
	Middle	7.8
U. S. No. 9	High	7.5
	Middle	7.3

• **Oil**—For prime crude cottonseed oil the base price per pound, basis f.o.b. buyer's tank cars at crusher's mill, shall be as follows for the applicable area:

Southeastern	15.625 cents
Valley	15.5 cents
Southwestern	15.25 cents
Arizona	15.5 cents
California	15.5 cents

• **Cake or Meal**—For 41 percent minimum protein content, basis hydraulic or expeller bulk meal or sized cake, f. o. b. seller's cars at crushing plant, the purchase price shall be as follows for the applicable area:

Southeastern	2.8 cents
Valley	2.7 cents
Southwestern	2.7 cents
Arizona	2.5 cents
California	2.65 cents

The program also stipulates that in order to supply local demand for cottonseed cake or meal, the crusher may repurchase immediately from CCC cake or meal at the current market price as determined by the Production and Marketing Administration.

Plainfield, Iowa, will preside at the afternoon session Sept. 7. To be heard at this session are:

Dr. Damon Catron, head, Swine Nutritional Research Farm, Iowa State College, Ames: "Soybean Oil Meal, Antibiotics and Swine."

Dr. Elton Johnson, Poultry Husbandry Department, Iowa State College: "Research Increases Soybean Oil Meal Utilization in Poultry Feeds."

Dr. Wise Burroughs, Animal Husbandry Department and Chemistry Division, Iowa State College: "New Developments in Beef Feeding."

C. K. Shuman, The Glidden Company, Indianapolis, Ind.: "Soybean Oil Meal in Formula Feeds."

The following subject will be discussed by a speaker to be announced: "The Dairy Cow and Protein Supplies and Quality."

There will be a cocktail party the afternoon of Sept. 7. The annual banquet of the Association will be given in the Grand Ballroom of Hotel Fort Des Moines beginning at 7 p.m. Banquet features will include a humorous talk by Col. Jack Major of Paducah, Ky., speaking on "Taxes, Women and Hogs." Awarding of honorary life memberships will be made at the banquet.

Delegates will make a field trip to Iowa State College on the last day of the convention, Saturday, Sept. 8. Cars will leave Des Moines at 9 a.m., arriving at Ames at 10 o'clock. First stop on the field trip will be the college agronomy farm where delegates will observe soybean test plots. This feature will be in charge of C. R. Weber, associate professor of farm crops at the College.

A barbecue lunch will be served at the agronomy farm at noon, followed by a tour of the College's swine nutritional research farm. The tour will be conducted by Dr. Damon Catron, associate professor of animal husbandry at the college.

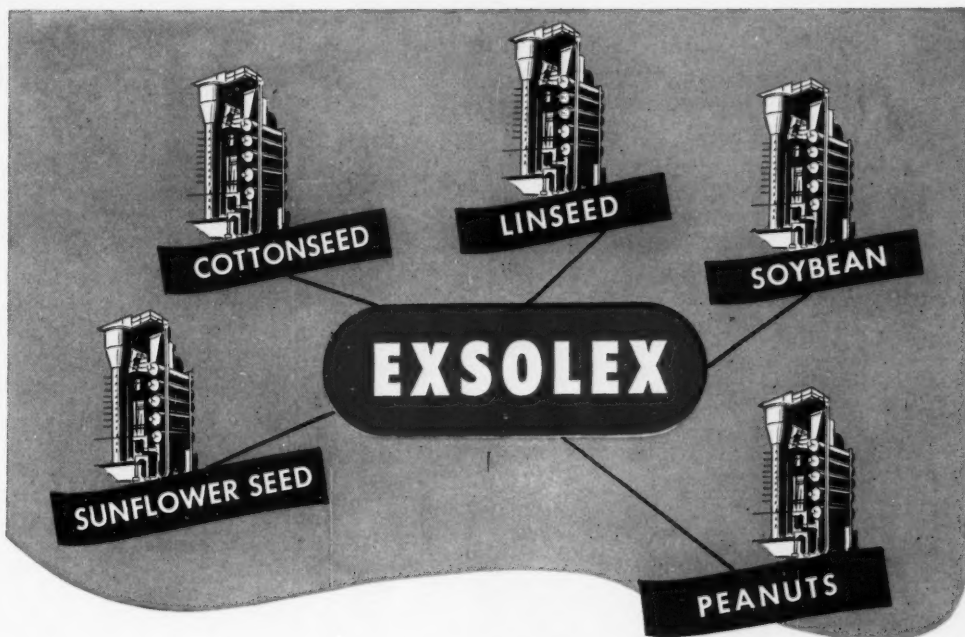
There will be a tour for the ladies on Friday, Sept. 7. They will visit the Meredith Publishing Company plant at 10 a.m., and have lunch with Betty Brady, feature commentator for Radio Station WHO at noon. In addition, the ladies will take part in Miss Brady's broadcast, "Iowa Feature Fare." The tour will close with a visit to the Des Moines Art Center.

Leonard Reagin Opens Cotton Buying Office

Leonard Reagin, with the USDA Cotton Branch for the past 12 years, recently opened a cotton buying office at Altus, Okla. He went with the Soil Conservation Service in 1935 and in 1939 joined the Cotton Branch at Dallas, where he was stationed for 10 years. He was transferred to Altus in 1949 and resigned to go into business for himself. Mr. Reagin is a native of Forney, Texas and graduated from Texas A. & M. in 1934.

Georgia Peanut Crop

Production of peanuts in Georgia for picking and threshing is indicated at 599,025,000 pounds, or 12 percent less than the 679,875,000 pounds harvested in 1950. The current indicated yield is 815 pounds per acre. A total of 735,000 acres for harvest is the same as the reported acreage last year.



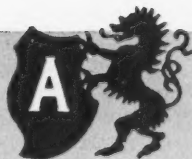
NEW RECORDS **for vegetable oil production efficiency**

Everytime an Exsolex installation operates on a new oleaginous material, new records for vegetable oil production efficiency are established. Today Exsolex has already set new records on cottonseed, linseed, peanuts and sunflower seed. These results represent such a great economic gain to oil millers that sixteen more plants have been ordered by various firms.

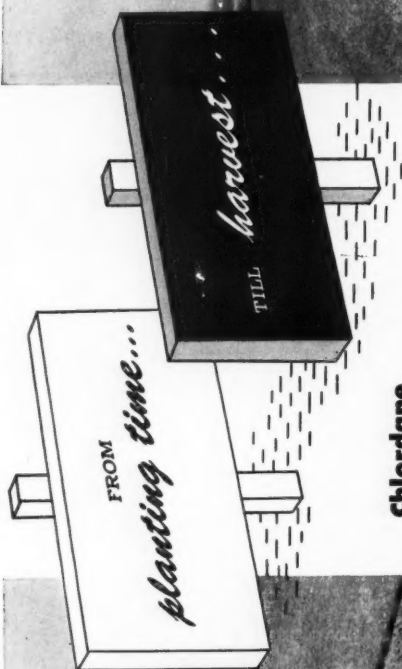
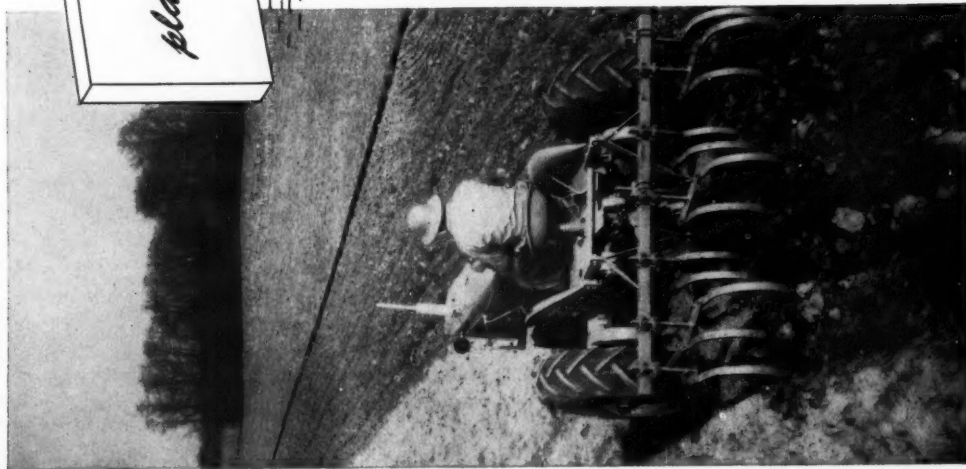
The patented Exsolex process, unlike ordinary prepressing, is an integrated process which accurately conditions and controls the oleaginous material in all production stages. The economic advantages which result include a lower residual oil content, low utilities consumption and high quality oil and meal. Part of the equipment in your oil mill can possibly be converted to Exsolex. The Anderson representative near you is trained to tell you frankly what Exsolex can do for you. Ask him to drop in or write us.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Cottonseed Products Program

Objections Listed By Oil Mills

■ NCPA board members endorse objection to USDA's products purchase program. Industry submits objection to PMA and will seek more equitable treatment.

The board of directors of the National Cottonseed Products Association met in Memphis Aug. 24 to discuss USDA's offer to purchase cottonseed products (see page 18, this issue, for details of the purchase program) under the 1951 cottonseed price support program and heard a report from the Association's special defense committee which met twice with PMA while the program was being formulated.

In NCPA News Letter dated Aug. 25, T. H. Gregory, NCPA executive vice-president, listed the following features of the program to which the special defense committee members had strongly objected:

1. The requirement that a mill offering any products must offer and deliver oil, meal and linters in a given ratio. It was pointed out that, under this requirement, a mill would almost always find itself with part of its products unprotected even though it had paid the support price for seed. It was pointed out further that this requirement would badly disrupt the regular marketing channels that have been established for cottonseed products.

2. The FEPC clause is highly objectionable and unnecessary. While this clause has no statutory basis, CCC could conceivably enforce it upon a firm that accepted it in a contract by withholding funds due the firm.

3. There is no specific exemption in the contract from the Walsh-Healey Act under which the Secretary of Labor can require the payment of the "prevailing wage" (usually higher than the Fair Labor Standards Act requirement) and overtime for hours in excess of eight per day or 40 per week.

4. The requirement that mills pay ginners and producers for seed at the same rate, without regard to quantity, is quite contrary to trade practice and could greatly complicate the marketing of seed.

5. Off-quality products are protected only to the degree "indicated by chemical analysis of the seed" (presumably at time of receipt).

6. The provision that CCC would honor sight drafts for meal but not for the cost of sacks. The latter would have to be settled for by agreement in each case.

7. The provision that CCC (in Washington) could reject the resale of meal to a mill within 24 hours after approval of such a sale by the PMA Commodity office.

The NCPA News Letter stated that "members of the board generally agreed with the objections raised by the committee." The offer to buy products from the mills does not operate until such time as a mill's gin customers have agreed to participate in the ginners' phase of the price support program. The view was

repeatedly expressed at the NCPA board meeting, the News Letter pointed out, that mills should study the offer thoroughly and carefully.

Meanwhile, the objections raised by the committee are to be submitted to PMA and an effort made to work out changes in the program more equitable to the mills.

John Collier Foster, 87, Retired Broker, Dies

Funeral services were held Aug. 21 in Fort Worth, Texas, for John Collier Foster, 87, retired cottonseed products broker.

Mr. Foster had made his home in Fort Worth since 1890. He was a broker until his retirement in 1920.

Oklahoma Crushers Set Meeting May 12, 13

J. D. Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced members will hold their annual convention May 12 and 13, 1952, at Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla.

Fire Destroys Itasca Gin

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Brick Gin Company, Itasca, Texas, Aug. 21. J. F. Mayfield is manager of the gin.

FOR PROPER PROTECTION

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HINDOO
2 LB....21 LBS-TARE

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For quality, strength, protection and value, HINDOO Bagging for almost a century has been the wise ginner's choice.

ORDER IT EARLY. ORDER IT ALWAYS.

Ludlow
MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GALVESTON, TEXAS. BOSTON, MASS.

Chile Increases Its Oilseed Output

Chile's production of oilseeds has increased appreciably in recent years. Nonetheless, despite efforts to become self sufficient, Chile continues to be a deficit producer of fats and oils and relies on imports of some semi-refined edible oils to meet its domestic requirements.

The major oilseed crops produced in Chile are flaxseed and sunflower seed. In addition some hempseed, rapeseed, and olives are produced.

Chile had available approximately 60,000 short tons of animal and vegetable fats and oils during the consumption year April 1, 1950-March 31, 1951. About 35,000 tons, or nearly 60 per-

cent of the total, consisted of vegetable oils, mainly edible.

Although production of edible oils from domestic seed reached a record level during 1950, Chile met about one-fifth of its edible oil requirements from foreign sources. The government has continued its policy of subsidizing Chilean oil processors and consumers through favorable exchange rates on imported semi-refined oils, but crushers have been permitted this year to raise prices paid to farmers for sunflower seed, and some increase in the relatively low ceiling prices of edible oils may be authorized.

The final official estimate of the sunflower area for the 1950-51 crop showed plantings of 134,300 acre, a nine percent increase from the 122,950 acres harvested in 1950. The first official pro-

duction estimate placed the harvest at 73,850 short tons, a three percent reduction from last year's record crop.

The first official forecast placed the 1950-51 flaxseed crop at 166,700 bushels from 11,740 acres, representing a 10 percent increase in production but a nine percent decline in area from last season. Crushers did not believe that the seed output would be as great as official figures indicated. However, they were of the opinion that both acreage and production had increased somewhat. The sharply higher prices of flaxseed, linseed oil and flax fiber during the latter half of 1950, according to the crushers, encouraged growers to increase their plantings.

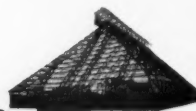
Hempseed production is estimated officially at 3,870 tons from 8,630 acres. This is a 17 percent increase in production and a 10 percent increase in acreage from last year. The expanded acreage is attributed to the more encouraging outlook for fiber.

Over the last 30 years the government has encouraged the planting of olive groves, not only to increase the domestic supply of vegetable oils, but also to give farmers in the drier areas an additional crop which does not require as much water as irrigated crops now grown. Official sources estimate that there are now 24,700 acres planted in olives, indicating about one million trees of which about 350,000 are in production. Olive production probably exceeds 5,000 tons a year.

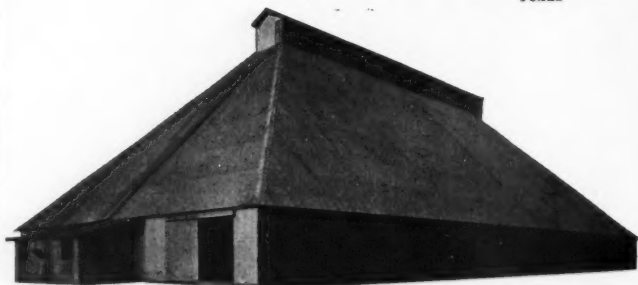
An estimated 1,000 tons of edible oil were believed to have been extracted from rapeseed, grapepits and rice hulls during the crushing year ending March 31.

Oil crushers and refiners report that 6,060 tons of semi-refined sunflower seed oil were imported from Argentina in 1950. Oil refiners contracted to purchase 3,860 tons of semi-refined oil for delivery during January-April 1951. This included 2,750 tons of sunflower oil from Argentina, 550 tons of soybean oil from the U.S. and 550 tons of peanut oil from the Union of South Africa. Crushers believed that about 9,000 tons will be purchased for delivery during November 1951-March 1952.

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STEEL SEED HOUSES by AUSTIN BROTHERS

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Assure top condition in your seed with a steel storage house by Austin Brothers. Designed for economy by our engineers, expertly fabricated and erected by our experienced steelworkers, there is an industrial building by Austin Brothers to meet your every requirement. Let us consult with you on your next building job.

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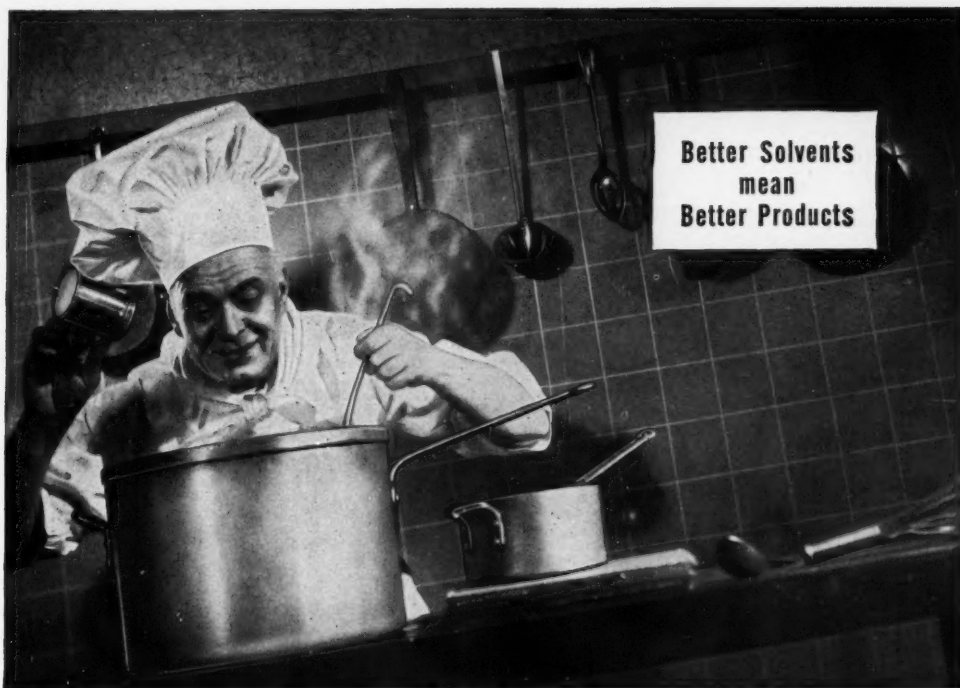
PLANTS
DALLAS, TEXAS
HOUSTON, TEXAS

USDA to Aid Agricultural Publication Exchange

USDA has announced a Point Four technical cooperation project to facilitate exchange of publications between agricultural institutions of the U.S. and Latin America. The University of Minnesota, in cooperation with the USDA library, will give leadership to the project through an agreement with the Technical Cooperation Administration of the Department of State and the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The university will establish a basis for improved exchange of agricultural publications by making a survey of agricultural research institutions in Latin America, followed by recommendations as to which are most suitable depositories for agricultural publications of various state agricultural experiment stations and USDA.

The survey and recommendations will fill a long felt need among U.S. agricultural institutions for guidance in carrying on an effective exchange of published agricultural information with neighboring countries.



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Better Products**

Recipes that Build Reputations!

SKELLYSOLVE FOR ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OIL EXTRACTION

Applications

SKELLYSOLVE B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, coconuts, peanuts, cottonseed and the like.

SKELLYSOLVE C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve B is desired because of warm condenser water.

SKELLYSOLVE D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses.

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SKELLYSOLVE H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D.

DOC MacGEE SAYS: Skellysolve's "recipe" delivers all the qualities you look for in a solvent! Check these "ingredients" . . . Close boiling ranges. Low order of toxicity. Sweet odor. Low sulphur content.

What's more, Skellysolve has a minimum of unsaturates and pyrogenic decomposition products. Minimum of excessively volatile compounds. Fast vaporization from oils and meals. Low end points. Freedom from greasy residues. And low solvent losses are assured.

Vital, too, you can depend on this source of supply. Records prove we can ship the quality solvent you need, when you want it, and in the volume you need. Skelly Oil Company has the raw materials, the manufacturing organization it takes to assure your continuous supply for years to come.

Special solvent problem? Consult the Skelly Technical Laboratories and Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen. Write for complete information about Skellysolve now!



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**SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

Factors Affecting FLAVOR STABILITY Of Soybean Oil

THE SOYBEAN OIL COMMITTEE of the Soybean Research Council has compiled a list of factors encountered in processing of soybeans and refining of soybean oil which affect the flavor stability of the oil.

"The purpose of collecting the information and distributing it to all processors and refiners," the Committee states, "is to provide assistance to those not completely familiar with the special care required in handling soybean oil."

"Following the suggestions," the Committee continues, "should minimize the likelihood of occasional lots of inferior oil appearing on the market. The members of the Soybean Research Council, representing the various individual companies which comprise the soybean processing industry, have contributed this information in the belief that such sharing of technical know-how by all operators, large and small, will insure that the soybean oil produced by the industry is always of the highest quality."

BEAN PROCESSING

Factors Affecting both Screw Press and Solvent Processes

• Favorable

1. Processing of good quality, prime, yellow soybeans.
2. The use of lowest possible temperatures throughout the processes.
3. Degumming of the oil if oil is to be stored as crude.

• Unfavorable

1. Allowing beans to heat or mold during storage.

2. Processing of brown, black, green, field-damaged, high moisture (above 10-12 percent H₂O), deteriorated or immature beans or beans containing foreign materials such as dockage, weed, seed, etc.

3. Contact of the oil with copper or brass and excessive contact with iron, particularly rusty iron.

4. Aeration of the oil.

5. Contact of the oil with precipitated sludge that has started to ferment. If oil is high in moisture, degum immediately.

6. High temperatures throughout the processing.

7. Dirty equipment, tanks, and tank cars.

8. Degumming at temperatures above 150° F.

Screw Press

• Favorable

1. Have moisture content of the cracked beans going to the screw press about two percent.

2. Filter the oil to remove meal immediately after it comes from the screw press.

3. Cool oil immediately after it leaves the screw press.

• Unfavorable

1. High moisture in the beans.
2. Contamination of the oil with gear grease.

Solvent Process

• Favorable

1. Solvent extract promptly after flaking.

2. Use a narrow boiling-range solvent.
3. Remove solvent at the lowest possible temperature.

4. Keep heating surfaces clean where they are in contact with oil or miscella.
5. Keep stripping column clean.

6. Cool oil immediately after stripping.

• Unfavorable

1. Temperatures above 210°F. in the stripping columns and evaporators.

2. Dry spots in pre-evaporation equipment.

3. Air leakage into vacuum stripping columns.

4. Heating in the presence of excess

INDUSTRIAL



GAS-FIRED COTTONSEED STERILIZER

Write our Engineering Department for information regarding specifications, prices, and adaptability.

Built by the Manufacturers of the BLUE STEEL INDUSTRIAL SCREW CONVEYOR

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.

2400 SOUTH MAIN STREET • FORT WORTH, TEXAS

sive moisture in the distillation system.

5. Presence of meal during distillation.

(Note: Under comparable conditions the solvent process generally makes better oil than the screw press and the screw press makes better oil than the hydraulic method.)

OIL REFINING

• Favorable

1. Use of water free from iron and low in calcium for washing and making caustic solutions.

2. Refining as soon as possible after degumming.

3. The centrifugal refining method may be better than the kettle process.

4. Use of a slight excess of caustic in refining.

5. Complete removal of soap during washing of refined oil.

6. Bleaching under vacuum without air leaks.

7. Use of more bleaching agents than necessary to reduce color to desired level.

8. Hydrogenate under conditions to lower linolenic acid as much as possible.

9. Complete removal of nickel hydrogenation catalyst by post-bleaching and/or caustic washing.

10. Avoidance of metal contamination. Liquid soybean oil needs only 0.1 ppm of iron and .01 ppm of copper to affect stability.

11. Complete deodorization, that is, complete removal of odor and flavor. This is influenced by time, temperature, pressure, volume of steam and design of equipment.

12. Deodorization at lowest practicable

temperatures consistent with complete removal of odor and flavor.

13. Prevention of condensation at the top of deodorizers.

14. The use of a metal inactivator during deodorization.

15. Cooling of deodorized oil promptly out of contact with air after deodorization.

16. Cleanliness of all equipment.

17. Proper laboratory control of all operations.

• Unfavorable

1. Long storage of crude oil. Degummed oil also deteriorates, but not so rapidly as crude.

2. More than one hydration (degumming).

3. Inadequate contact between oil and alkali in the refining process.

4. Excessive amounts and/or high concentrations of alkali in refining.

5. Failure to produce break-free oil by refining.

6. High refining temperature.

7. Incomplete refining or removal of foots.

8. More than one water wash to remove soap.

9. Exposure to air at high temperature during or after hydrogenation.

10. Presence of phosphatides, alkali, or soap during hydrogenation.

11. Failure to exclude oxygen during deodorization. This can occur from air leaks in the equipment or oxygen in the steam.

12. Local overheating of oil in heat exchangers.

13. Excessive exposure of oil to light after deodorization.

14. Exposure of oil to air at high temperature after deodorization.

15. Presence of clay or carbon during deodorization.

16. Storage of deodorized oil under conditions where it can adsorb undesirable or foreign odors.

17. Delays between the steps of the refinery operations.

18. Dirty equipment and tanks.

Veteran Osceola, Ark., Gin Operator Dies Aug. 15

William T. Jacks, 70, veteran cotton gin operator, died Aug. 15 after a heart attack at his home in Osceola, Ark.

Burial was in Osceola, where Mr. Jacks had made his home since 1927. He was operating a cotton gin for Colmen Crews & Sons at the time of his death.

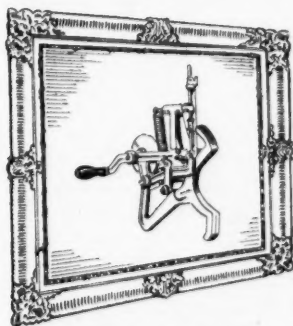
First Cotton Bale Lost in Bruce, Miss., Gin Flames

The first bale of cotton in Calhoun County, Miss., was lost Aug. 17 in a fire that caused \$50,000 worth of damages.

Dr. S. H. Davis, Bruce, is owner of the gin. The county's first cotton bale was produced on his farm. Cause of the fire was not known.

OVER HALF A CENTURY—THE VERY BEST

from A.A. Wood & Sons Co.



THE FIRST Saw Sharpening Machine

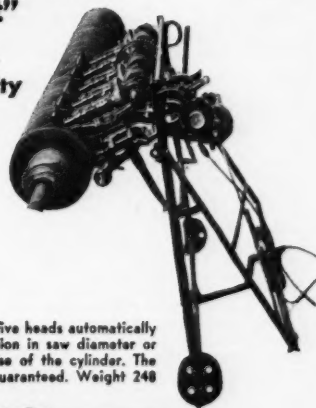
Seventy years ago Wood's first tools and machinery were put into service in Southern gins and oil mills. Since then operators have endorsed Wood's consistent quality with 70 years of repeat orders. Prove this quality in your plant with Wood's Guaranteed Machines and accessories.

WOOD'S LATEST 5-Head Rotary Gummer "The Quint"

Efficiency of 5 single
machines, plus flexibility

Adjustable to any gin or lint saw from 9 to 12½ inches in diameter, the "Quint" can be fitted to any saw spacing without affecting the efficient dual side-dressing and pointing operation.

Although driven from one motor, the five heads automatically adjust themselves to any slight variation in saw diameter or irregular alignment of teeth lengthwise of the cylinder. The "Quint", No. 55, is unconditionally guaranteed. Weight 240 lbs



Duplex
No. 55

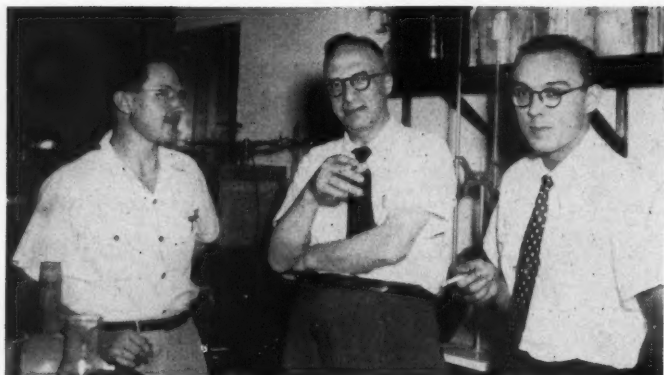
THE A.A. WOOD & SONS COMPANY

Machinery for Ginners and Oil Mills

Phone MAIn 2386

P. O. Box 937

436 Magnolia St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia



Southern Lab Has Visitor From Holland

DR. H. I. WATERMAN (center), professor of chemical engineering, University of Delft, Delft, Holland, exchanged ideas on the analysis and hydrogenation of vegetable oils with chemists at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans last month. Also shown are Frank G. Dollear (left), in charge of the laboratory's Properties Section, Oil and Oilseed Division, and Johannes G. Kroonen (right), research fellow from Holland sponsored for a year's training at the laboratory by the Coolidge Foundation of New York, N. Y.

1951-52 Cotton Acreage In Turkey Is Increased

The 1951-52 cotton acreage in Turkey is estimated by private sources at 20 to 25 percent above last year's estimate of 1.1 million acres, or roughly 1,350,000 acres.

Normal yields from this acreage could result in a crop of around 700,000 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with 562,000 in 1950-51. However, a considerable portion of the crop was planted late or replanted because of early heavy rains. Insect infestation is reported to be above normal. Late cotton is more susceptible to insect attack, but adequate materials to control an infestation are said to be available. The government goal of 1,236,000 acres planted to cotton in 1951-52 has been exceeded, and the production goal of 690,000 bales for 1951-52 also appears likely to be surpassed.

Exports of raw cotton continued heavy through the first two months of 1951 but declined sharply during March. During the eight months, August-March 1950-51, exports totaled 319,000 bales, or well over twice the 145,000 bales exported during the corresponding period of the 1949-50 season. Cotton exports during the entire 1949-50 season amounted to 209,000 bales.

Prices of cotton in Turkey declined sharply from the peak equivalent to U.S. \$1.22 a pound for Acala I on the Izmir market to 81 cents a pound early in April. Although little cotton was available after this date, there were some scattered transactions at 61 to 65 cents a pound through the middle of June. Some small quantities of Acala I cotton have been sold at Adana for future delivery from the new crop at prices ranging from 40 to 51 cents a pound, although some European buyers have paid as high as 67 cents at Izmir. More recent information, however, indicates that prices of Turkish cotton have now receded almost to the level of U.S. prices.

Peanut Crop Prospects in North Carolina Good

Based on Aug. 1 condition reports, North Carolina's 1951 peanut crop (for picking or threshing) is estimated at 278,460,000 pounds. If the current estimate materializes, this will be the largest peanut crop produced since 1948 when almost 347 million pounds were harvested.

The 1951 average yield is estimated at 1,170 pounds per acre or 105 pounds above last year. The expected 238,000 acres of peanuts to be picked or threshed this year are three percent more than the 231,000 acres harvested last year, but 15 percent less than the 1940-49 average.

The expected increase over last year's yield is a result of favorable growing conditions to date in the heavier peanut producing areas. Little disease has been reported and vines are in good condition. Generally, the crop is clean, stands are normal, and soil conditions are favorable for pegging.

1952 Fall Sown Flaxseed Goals Are Announced

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan this week announced acreage goals for the 1952 flaxseed crop in the three winter growing states: Arizona, 10,000 acres; California, 75,000 acres; and Texas, 150,000 acres. This suggested three-state goal of 235,000 acres is about two-thirds of their average seedings during the past five years. These 1952 production goals, with average conditions, should provide 2,715,000 bushels, distributed as follows: Arizona, 215,000 bushels; California, 1,600,000 bushels; and Texas, 900,000 bushels. The Secretary said the suggested 1952 fall-sown flaxseed goals should be regarded as maximum acreages, in view of the urgent need for other crops, especially feed grains, which are adapted to these areas.

Cotton Export Credits Aim At Higher Lint Prices

Shortly after a delegation of Southern lawmakers left his office last week, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan announced that the Government will offer large-scale credits to foreign buyers of American cotton. Purpose is to encourage foreign buying of this year's crop during the harvesting season.

The Government is aiming at a five-million to six-million bale export figure this year. Export-Import Bank funds are available, Secretary Brannan said, to finance the exports.

Cotton is selling around 12 cents a pound below last year's price. It is hoped the foreign-credit plan, strong domestic demand and the price support program will result in higher prices to growers for their 1951 production.

NCC'S COTTON FIRE PREVENTION DRIVE STARTS

■ There are five major Do's and Don'ts which, if faithfully practiced, will cut our cotton fire losses to a minimum. This is a campaign in which the ginners must play one of the principal parts—if the drive is to be a success.

PREVENTION of cotton fires is the objective of a Beltwide campaign announced this week by the National Cotton Council.

"Cotton farmers, ginners, compress and warehousemen, and all persons handling or processing cotton are being urged to help prevent cotton fire losses which run into millions of dollars annually," Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's production and marketing division, said in opening the campaign.

"No Smoking" signs, posters, and other fire prevention literature are being distributed by the Council to gins and warehouses throughout the Cotton Belt.

These major points will be stressed throughout the cotton fire prevention campaign:

- (1) Don't smoke near cotton.
- (2) Keep matches, metals, and rocks out of seed cotton, since they cause fires when they strike metal parts during the ginning process.
- (3) Practice good housekeeping wherever cotton is handled, keeping premises free of trash and other combustible materials.
- (4) Keep fire fighting equipment ready for instant use, and train workers how to handle it.
- (5) Make fire prevention a habit.

India Expects 1951-52 Crop of 2.6 Million

The 1951-52 cotton crop in India is expected to be 15 to 20 percent larger than last year's crop of about 2,600,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), according to reports to USDA. Most of the crop is picked after November, however, so it is too early to forecast production accurately with the most critical part of the growing period still ahead. The government's goal of 3.3 million bales is based on efforts to attain an increase of 1.5 million acres in area planted and increases in yields through greater application of manures, use of improved seed, better control of insects and expansion of irrigation.

During recent months, the erratic southwest monsoon brought insufficient rainfall to most of the cotton growing regions, thereby resulting in poor stands in some areas and delayed plantings in others. Substantial rainfall in the latter part of July, however, improved the moisture condition of the young plants. The Indian government hoped for an increase in cotton area from nearly 13 million acres in 1950-51 to well over 14 million in 1951-52. However, with the poor weather which has prevailed, it is doubtful whether this acreage will be planted.

The latest statistics on the 1950-51 crop show a production of about 2,600,000 bales compared with the 2,350,000 bales produced during the 1949-50 season. The Indian government-sponsored National Planning Commission, in its preliminary draft plan for the eco-

nomic development of the country, established a goal of about a million-bale increase in production by the 1955-56 season. Based on current production, this would place the 1955-56 cotton crop at about 3.6 million bales.

Membership in Coops Continues to Increase

USDA reported that membership in farmer's marketing and purchasing cooperatives continued to increase during 1949-50 marketing season, according to estimates just released by Farm Credit Administration. Such memberships have now reached nearly 6.6 million, a climb of 200,000 over the previous year. This increase is, however, considerably less than the membership increase of about 500,000 reported annually for previous four years.

Sao Paulo Cotton Crop Outlook Is Down

The fifth official cotton production estimate for the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, places the 1950-51 crop at 935,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), about three percent below the previous official estimate of 967,000 bales. The crop in Sao Paulo forms from 85 to 90 percent of total southern Brazil cotton production.

The decline was caused by late planting, cool weather which delayed proper development of the bolls, and heavy insect damage. In 1949-50, the cotton crop in Sao Paulo totaled 821,000 bales.

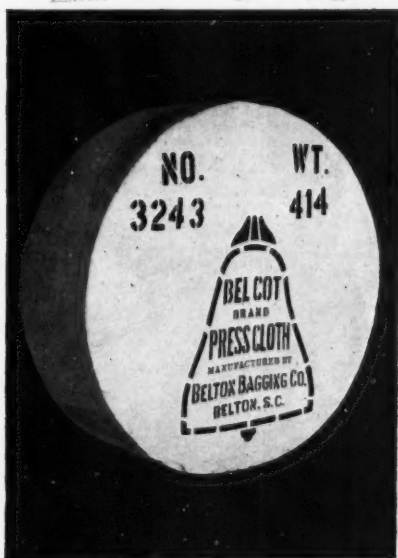
Canada's Flaxseed, Soybean Acreage Is Up Sharply

Canada's flaxseed acreage for 1951 is almost double last year's while soybean plantings are about one-fourth larger, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Official preliminary estimates place the flaxseed area at 1,112,200 acres compared with 560,000 (revised) in 1950 and the soybean area at 176,100 acres against 142,000 last year.

The preliminary flaxseed estimate represents a six percent increase over reported planted intentions as of April 30. The Prairie Provinces accounted for 94 percent of the total flaxseed plantings, with the area almost doubled in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and far more than doubled in Alberta.

Condition of the flaxseed crop for all Canada as of mid-July was 95 percent of the long-term average yield. On this basis 1951 production should be eight to 8.5 million bushels compared with 4.5 million last season. Thus the outlook is for a crop sufficient to meet domestic needs plus a margin for export.

On the basis of the average yield per acre for the past 10 years, the soybean area, all of which is in Ontario Province, could for the fifth successive year produce a record crop—around 3.5 million bushels. Last year's harvest amounted to over three million bushels. Canadian requirements, however, continue to be much larger than production.



HOW YOU CAN LOWER YOUR COSTS WITH "BELCOT BRAND" PRESS CLOTH

Evenness and regularity of Belcot Brand Press Cloth minimize fatigue and disintegration in the presses—essential factors in lower costs for you. All of this is made possible by a specialized process expertly controlled in our own plant—from raw wools to finished cloth.

Endurance, strength and better extractive qualities give you outstanding savings year after year. Use Belcot.

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RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement \$2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x12 with 40 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 36" Chandler Hullers — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Carver Lint Tailing Benter and Shaker.—Write, wire or phone Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone FROSPect 858.

FOR SALE—Bauer Bros. 199 seed cleaning unit 60" trays, French center drive 4 throw hydraulic pump, French cake trimmer.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Davidson-Kennedy cake former. One Davidson-Kennedy six plunger high pressure pump. One Davidson-Kennedy low pressure pump. One Davidson-Kennedy accumulator. Farmers Products Co., Inc., 412 Smith Ave., Thomasville, Ga.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

NEW, USED AND REBUILT MACHINERY—One new 18 shelf "Government type" tower drier, natural gas and butane burners. New Beaumier hydraulic pumps. New Phelps fans, most sizes in stock. High grade rubber belting, pulleys, shafting and transmission equipment. One Union Triple belt driven hydraulic pump completely rebuilt. Two hydraulic rams and casings, reconditioned. One model "PH" Murray steel bound press and two good, sound Continental wood presses now in gins where used. One 60" Lummus wood frame, metal sides and ends, fully metal lined condenser, used very little. One 14 foot Wichita wood frame bar extractor. Three 66" Continental model "D" Double X extracting feeders. Five 80-saw Murray 6" motive conveyor steel air blast gins. Many other items too numerous to list in this ad. Tell us your needs and we will save you money.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 70" Hardwicke-Etter "FS" separator. Four 66" cast-iron head standard Mitchells, a bargain. One Murray big reel dryer. One 14" Wichita steel bar machine. Two 6 cylinder Murray steel 52" horizontal cleaners. 4-80 Continental D.C. A.B. model "F" gins with roll indicators, factory rebuilt, and lint flue. One 80-saw Continental brush gin, model "E." Five 66" convertible Mitchells.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

AUTOMATIC gas heaters delivered and installed in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 31 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

• In 1950, 5000 airplanes were used for agricultural purposes on 65,000,000 acres in the U.S.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—We will pay cash for several good steel cotton separators of standard makes. Also steel cleaners, bar extractors and late model extracting feeders. Please describe completely and state lowest price of all items offered.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Personnel Ads

QUALIFIED GINNER wanted on straight time or hourly basis to take complete charge of operating four stand Murray-Mitchell gin. Start approximately Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. Modern house furnished without charge.—Apply Box "AZ," The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Experienced gin operator, to operate a 3-stand Murray-Mitchell outfit. Machine picked cotton. Three months work. Write stating your qualifications and price. — Dalmir Plantation, Marks, Miss.

WANTED—Experienced ginner for 5-80 Continental plant in irrigated district of West Texas. Housing available. Give references and experience. Write Box "HII" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Service FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline power units in stock, all sizes. Sales, parts and service, day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—100 h.p. M.M. engine, perfect condition. Several practically new by-passes. Four good drum feeders. One 35 and one 45" fan.—Schrade Gin Co., 2 miles east, Rowlett, Texas, Highway 67.

ENGINES AND MOTORS—In Waco stock and other locations: 100 h.p. model RX1 LeRoi power unit, fully equipped, excellent condition. 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse style "A" diesel engine. 128 h.p. Tips 3-cylinder, vertical, semi-diesel engine, with stub-shaft, good order, near Waco. One 80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse "model 32" diesel engine on testing block. One 60 h.p., 865 r.p.m., 2200 volt slip-ring motor with controls. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. induction motor, less starter. Other motors available. Tell us your needs and get our prices before buying.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 40 h.p., 220 volt, 900 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 60 h.p., 220 volt, 1800 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 125 h.p., 2300 volt, 900 r.p.m., rebuilt slip ring electric motor with sliding base and starter equipment.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

POWER—One Climax Model V-120 cotton gin power unit, 470 max. horsepower at 1100 r.p.m., only 120 days of service, new engine warranty, \$10,500.00. One Climax Model V-80 power unit, 290 max. horsepower at 1100 r.p.m., new engine warranty, \$6,250.00. Three Waukesha Model NKU power units, with twin disc, clutches, butane equipment, starting engine and radiator, 225 max. horsepower at 950 r.p.m., \$4,500.00 each. Two Buda Model 6-PCS 1875 power units, skids, clutch, Big Young radiator, new style exhaust manifolds, engine in good condition, \$3,500.00 each. All prices f.o.b. Wichita Falls, Texas. For inspection or information on these power units, wire, write or call your Climax Distributor, Harlow Sammons, Inc., Phone 8149, P. O. Box 66, Wichita Falls, Texas.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Sales — Repairs

to better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage |

Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
Free rental while we repair your motors.

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HARLINGEN

INTERNATIONAL PICKERS for sale. One M-14 picker mounted on new M Farmall. Will sell complete or picker separate, now mounted. One M-12 picker mounted on new M Farmall, will sell as complete unit. Both of these pickers are brand new. Reason for selling because of severe drouth.—E. P. Dawson, Ph. 1F13, Maypearl, Texas.

FOR SALE—H&S 12 x 18 steam engine in good shape; has 1½ KW light unit mounted on base. Name your price.—Fuller-King Gin, Box 3132, Lubbock, Texas.

J. W. Whittenton, Planter and Operator of Gin, Dies

Funeral services were held in Forrest City, Ark., Aug. 16 for J. W. Whittenton, 62, well known planter and operator of the Forrest City Gin Company.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. C. J. Pierce, Morrilton, Ark., a son, Joseph Whittenton, and a sister, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Forrest City.

C. C. Strain Heads Tupelo Oil Mill

C. C. Strain has been elected president of the Tupelo Oil & Gin Co., Tupelo, Miss., to succeed the late James R. Strain, who died Aug. 7.

J. A. Strain, formerly secretary-treasurer, has been named vice-president and manager of the company. Etta C. Strain is secretary-treasurer.

Weslaco Gin Manager Hurt In 15-Foot Press Plunge

J. D. McCullom, Weslaco, Texas, manager of Valley Growers Gin No. 2, was seriously injured Aug. 17 when he fell from a press 15 feet to a concrete floor. McCullom's injuries consisted of three broken ribs, a gash in the back of the head and possible internal injuries.

Rietz Mfg. Co. Moves to Santa Rosa, Calif.

Rietz Manufacturing Co., manufacturer of screw-type presses, roller mills, pre-breakers and other equipment for the oilseed processing industry, has moved its main office and plant from the industrial district of San Francisco, Calif., to new buildings at 150 Todd Road, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Dallas Cotton Exchange Observes Anniversary

The Dallas Cotton Exchange, largest building in the world devoted to the cotton business, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary Aug. 31 with "business as usual."

Organized in 1907 with a maximum of 20 members holding \$100 memberships and using a small half basement trading room, the exchange twice outgrew its quarters and in 1907 built its present 17-story structure. Importance of the Dallas cotton market is shown by the present market value of \$22,500 per seat on the exchange, which is said to be far in excess of cost of membership in any other cotton exchange. The Dallas exchange now has 136 member organizations, who expect to handle 4,000,000 bales of cotton this season.

Rains Relieve Drought in Texas; Cotton Improves

Crop and pasture prospects were much improved by drought relieving showers and rains in the High and most Low Rolling Plains counties of Texas the week ending Aug. 27. Showers brought temporary relief in some other areas but serious droughty conditions continued over much of the remainder of the state. A slight break in temperature—generally in the 90's—brought some relief from the devastating 100 degrees and above which had persisted during the past five weeks.

Cotton picking and pulling gained momentum throughout central and north Texas, and in the Lower Valley gins continued to operate on a 24-hour basis.

Cotton prospects over much of the northern third of the state were revived as life-giving rains fell in most High Plains, Low Rolling Plains, Cross Timbers and northern Blacklands counties. This moisture, together with somewhat lower temperatures, checked deterioration, and much cotton in these areas showed marked improvement. In the rest of the state, the extremely high temperatures broke to some extent, but moisture was limited for the most part to light scattered showers. However, heavy rains in the Brownsville section of the Lower Valley interrupted harvesting. Harvesting continued active in south and central Texas, and was started in northern and west central counties.

Council Names Baldwin to Public Relations Post

William H. Baldwin, Jr., of New York will join the staff of the National Cotton Council as public relations representative in New York effective Sept. 1. Ed Lipscomb, Council director of public relations and sales promotion, has announced.

A veteran newspaperman, Mr. Baldwin has been associated for the past year with the firm of Baldwin and Mermey as writer and account executive, handling a number of industrial and institutional public relations accounts.

In his new affiliation, Mr. Baldwin will handle the Council's press and radio liaison in New York, working closely with all types of media including trade publications, the daily press, magazines and feature syndicates, radio and television. He also will work closely with the Council's sales promotion staff in New York in the development of special publicity and public relations projects in connection with cotton wearing apparel and household products.

Valley Gins Set Record For Week's Turnout

An all-time high of 97,521 bales of cotton was ginned in the Lower Rio Grande Valley the week ending Aug. 18. The record number of bales was just under the estimated 100,000-bales-weekly capacity of Valley gins.

Despite rain and a shortage of cotton pickers, more than 70,000 bales were ginned the week ending Aug. 25, bringing total ginnings for the season to 472,194 bales.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1951 prior to Aug. 16 and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1950 and 1949.

State	Running Bales		
	*1951	1950	1949
United States	**538,468	**454,636	**555,168
Alabama	19,716	6,359	3,623
Arizona	749	58	264
Florida	2,136	800	659
Georgia	10,070	6,511	5,068
Louisiana	22,048	2,554	1,056
Texas	483,749	436,277	544,185
All other States	None	97	313

*The 1951 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. The bureau found it necessary to collect figures on cotton ginnings prior to Aug. 16 by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins in areas where cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 223,666 bales of the crop of 1951 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1950-51, compared with 283,245 and 297,843 bales of the crops of 1950 and 1949.

The statistics for 1951 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States.

Cotton consumed during the month of July, 1951, amounted to 767,282 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 4, 1951 was 1,370,446 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 674,909 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,871,000. The total imports for the month of June 1951 were 18,412 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 204,006 bales.

Mrs. J. H. Bryson, Jr., Dies Aug. 20 at Dothan, Ala.

Mrs. Jenelle Kingsley Bryson, wife of J. H. Bryson, Jr., vice-president of the Dothan Oil Mill Company, Dothan, Ala., died in a Dothan hospital Aug. 20 after an illness of several months. Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church in Dothan on Aug. 21. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Bryson is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Kingsley, Ozark, Ark.; three brothers and a sister.



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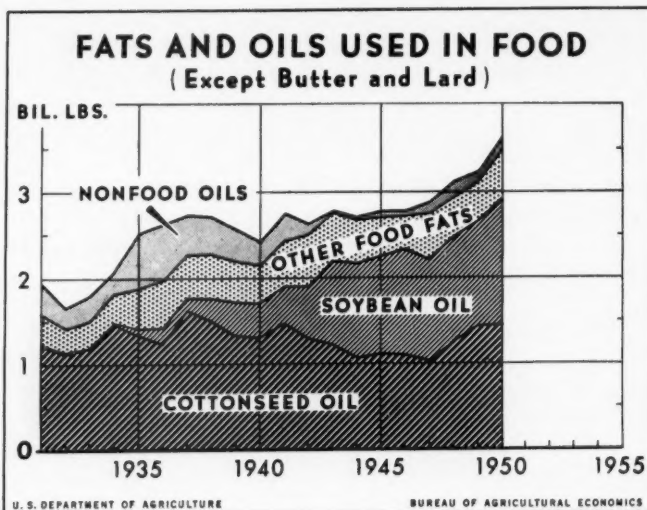
British Honduras Has Few Oilseed Crops

Cocoanuts and cohune nuts are produced in British Honduras. Efforts to grow tung trees several years ago were unsuccessful.

A small share of the cocoanuts harvested is used for the production of copra, most of which is consumed by the domestic soap industry. Occasionally, some copra is exported. Apart from what are consumed as food domestically, large numbers of cocoanuts as such are exported—principally to the U.S.

Production of cohune nuts, because of their harvest and use by many individual families in the colony, is difficult to estimate. Although the cohune palm is believed to be the tree most abundant in British Honduras, a large proportion of the cohune nuts grown each year is never harvested because the owners of the lands where the trees are grown deny access to the trees to persons who might be interested in harvesting the nuts for fear of fires. Accordingly, only about 67 tons of oil from the kernels of these nuts were used for soap manufacture in 1950, and about 2,700 gallons were exported to Jamaica. Cohune oil production continues to be negligible in the colony also because of the difficulty involved in cracking the hard kernels and the resulting sizable loss of oil in the operation.

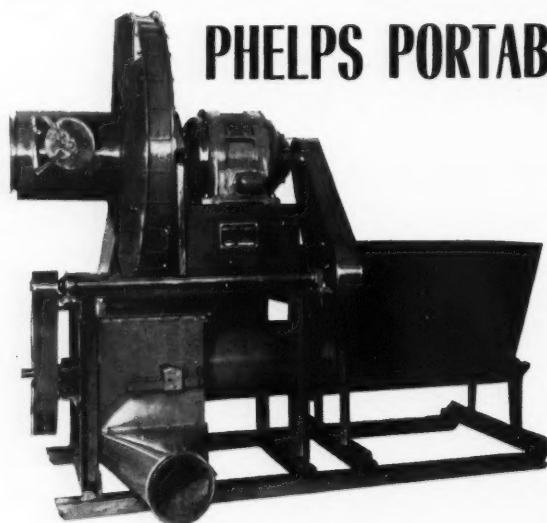
The production of cocoanuts in British Honduras during 1950 has been estimated at only three million nuts, representing a reduction of 50 percent from the average annual output of approximately six million. During 1949 a total of 6.5 million nuts was produced.



Local coconut buyers state that the 1950 crop was the poorest in the colony's history because (1) an extremely dry season in 1948 followed by the colony's most severe drought in 1949 caused considerable loss in the 1950 production, (2) light hurricanes and high winds retarded the formation of nuts, and (3) the coconut disease, known locally as "red ring," spread

considerably. The average yield per tree in 1950 was 40 nuts. Normally, uncultivated trees yield an average of 50 to 60 nuts, whereas coconut plantations report yields of 90 to 100 nuts per tree.

Exports of cocoanuts from British Honduras in 1950 totaled 1,035,900 nuts, of which 645,900 were sent to the U.S. In 1940 slightly over 1,807,000 nuts were exported.



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Digest of Regulations on

Importation of Farm Labor From Mexico

Major provisions of the International Agreement and Work Contract, recently signed by representatives of the U.S. and Mexican governments, governing the importation of Mexican farm workers into the U.S., are as follows:

(1) The Secretary of Labor is to recruit Mexican workers (including those in the U.S. under legal entry or who have resided here less than five years), transport them to reception centers and assist employers and workers to enter into employment contracts at such centers.

The government of Mexico will establish migratory stations within Mexico at Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes; Guadalajara, Jalisco; Irapuato, Guanajuato; Monterrey, Nuevo Leon; and Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

The U.S. will establish reception centers at or near Harlingen, Texas; Laredo, Texas; El Paso, Texas; Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico, California.

(2) The employer is to reimburse the Department of Labor for transportation and subsistence costs incurred in bringing the workers to the reception center and from the reception center to the point of recruitment in an amount not to exceed \$15 per worker. (The bill contains no subsidy provisions.)

The Secretary of Labor has set the amount to be paid by employers at \$15 per worker contracted and has announced that \$15 per worker will be charged for recontracting with \$7.50 per worker for extension of old contracts under the new agreement.

(3) The Department of Labor is to guarantee the wage and transportation provisions of contracts entered into by workers and employers.

(4) Mexican workers will be certified only after it has been determined that able, willing and qualified domestic workers are not available, that reasonable efforts to obtain domestic workers have been made, and that the employment of Mexican workers will not adversely affect wages and working conditions of domestics.

(5) Mexican workers secured under this bill only can be used on farms or in processing perishable or seasonal farm products.

(6) Income tax deduction provisions, social security taxes and head taxes are eliminated in connection with such workers.

(7) In the case of "skips," the liability of the employer is reduced to the "equivalent to the normal cost to the employer" of returning the worker to the reception center. No performance bond is required as under the previous agreement.

Oklahoma Ginners to Meet March 3-4, 1952

March 3 and 4 are the dates selected for the 1952 convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Secretary-Treasurer J. D. Fleming has announced.

The annual meeting will be held at the Skirvin Tower Hotel in Oklahoma City.

Canada's Flax Outlook

Canada's 1951 flaxseed production is placed at 9,830,000 bushels, according to the first official estimate. Official preliminary estimate of acreage is 1,112,200. In 1950, 4,540,000 bushels of flaxseed were harvested from 560,000 acres.

Pakistan Flax Harvest Down

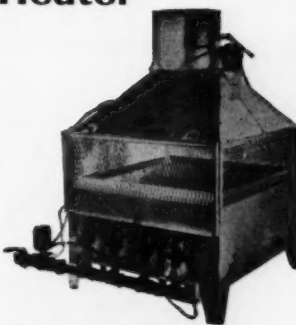
Pakistan's 1950-51 flaxseed harvest is estimated at 400,000 bushels from 66,000 acres, according to final official figures reported to USDA. This represents decreases of 23 and 18 percent in production and acreage, respectively, from the previous year. •

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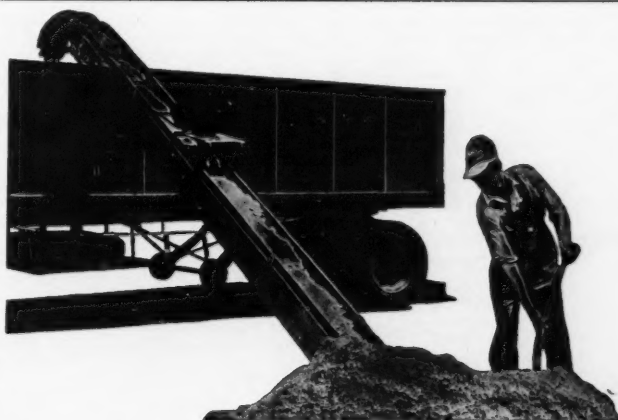
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From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 12)

cal labor influence to combat the conservative policies of the Grange and Farm Bureau.

Mitchell reports to the 7,000,000 AFL members that the Grange and Bureau are "entirely dominated by corporate farm interests who are a part and parcel of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce."

He says that a group of southern leaders of the Farm Bureau "early in the days of the New Deal decided that they

would build a big political organization" and that they forced sharecroppers and tenants to pay dues. The AFL, he adds, is planning to liberate "these hundreds of thousands of rank and file farmers who are involuntary members" of the Farm Bureau.

Mitchell says the war is on against the Farm Bureau and the Grange and that the AFL intends to explore the possibility of a closer tie-up with the "liberal National Farmers Union."

• **Six Percent More for Ginner**—A flat six percent increase in ginning rates over those charged by individual gins in 1950 was formally announced this week by OPS. The cotton trade had known for two or three weeks that the order was coming. The new order is effective Sept. 1.

It replaces the old, graduated increase formula provided in CPR 34. OPS said its investigation indicated that costs of ginner have risen approximately 10 percent since 1950, but said the lower rate increase was justified because of the heavier volume of business which gins would do this year.

The new regulation applies to all cotton ginner regardless of the number of employees, whereas the old order made a distinction between services which employ more than or less than seven persons.

OPS officials still have not made up their minds whether the ceiling order applies to gins in states where rates are set by public utility commissions, as in Oklahoma and New Mexico. Unofficially, they say gins in those states probably are exempt from the OPS order. They caution, however, that this is an "unofficial interpretation" and that no official determination has been made.

• **Bolstering Cotton Prices**—There still is no final answer to what will be done to bolster sagging cotton prices. The problem has been under consideration by cotton and other farm groups, congressional committees and government departments.

About all that has been agreed upon so far is that efforts will be made to push expanded exports and that farmers will be urged through PMA committees to hold cotton, or put it under government loan before it reaches the 90 percent of parity loan rate.

The Export-Import Bank has announced it is ready to again dip into its \$100 million revolving fund to finance the purchase of U.S. cotton by foreign governments. ECA is urging the nations receiving economic assistance to place their orders for cotton early.


The official goal is for export of five to six million bales from the 1951 crop. The military, however, is slow in placing textile orders with mills, a suggestion intended to encourage early mill buying. Government stockpiling of cotton as a "critical" material still is being considered.

The feeling in some quarters here is that the cotton "surplus" is being very much overplayed. Using official figures, the probable carryover next Aug. 1 apparently will be around 3.3 million bales, by no means excessive. That estimate is based on a crop of 17.2 million bales, plus 1.9 million carryover from 1950 and 200,000 imports of special types. Demand is figured at 10.5 million bales domestic consumption, plus 5.5 million bales exports. Thus, supplies are estimated at 19.3 million bales and demand at 16 million.

Supply of Peanuts Largest Since 1946, USDA Says


The supply of peanuts, farmers' stock equivalent, held in commercial positions on July 31, totaled 332 million pounds, according to USDA-BAE. This compares with 187 million pounds on this date last year and is the largest holdings at the end of July for any year since 1946.

Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts, reported at 125 million pounds, are almost three times larger than 45 million pounds on July 31, 1950, and are the largest end-of-July holdings for any year for which records are available.



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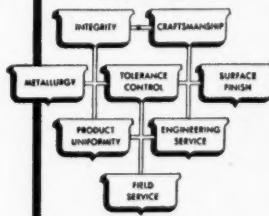
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Photo by Howard Lovett.

Wedding Bells Rang for Texas Oil Mill Man

S. J. VAUGHAN, JR., president and general manager of The Hill County Cotton Oil Company, Hillsboro, Texas, is pictured at his desk recently, still receiving congratulations on his marriage early in July to Miss Effie Evelyn Adams, also of Hillsboro. They were married in Dallas and went to California on their wedding trip.

Farmers Urged by Council To Control Boll Weevils

Late summer is "home hunting" time for the boll weevil, the National Cotton Council points out in urging cotton farmers to check their fields carefully and to continue cotton insect control measures where necessary.

Entomologists explain that boll weevil migration takes place at this time of year, that this is the period when adult weevils fly from field to field in search of food.

During the migration period, infestations of boll weevil and pink bollworm are likely to rise rapidly in every county where such pests occur, and many fields not previously infested will become infested, the USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine warns in its latest report on cotton insect conditions.

For recommendations on how best to control cotton insects during this critical period, the Cotton Council advises farmers to contact their local agricultural workers or state entomologists.

Tulare Ginner Loses Life In Hit-And-Run Accident

Charles Fry, 45, Tulare, Calif., ginner, was killed instantly by a hit and run driver's automobile Aug. 26.

Mr. Fry was employed by the Producers Cotton Oil Company. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Myrtle M. Fry, and three children.

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Brazil Is Strong Oilseed Exporter

Brazil, a major producer of both industrial and edible oilseeds and oils, normally is in a strong export position with respect to industrial oils. The dominant share of Brazil's export of industrial oils goes to the U.S.

In relation to the prewar period, production of industrial oilseeds has expanded greatly in recent years, and Brazil's consumption of them has increased materially along with its increased industrialization. The industrial oilseeds of chief importance are castor beans, babassu kernels, flaxseed and oiticica seed. Produced in smaller volume are tung nuts, ouricuri nuts, tucum nuts and, in addition, murumuru and a large variety of other palm nuts, including coconuts.

The principal edible oilseeds are cottonseed and peanuts. Smaller quantities of soybeans, which have become significant only in recent years, and sesame seed are also produced. Corn oil is also of some importance.

Brazilian exports of oilseeds and oils in the first 11 months of 1950 again were substantial. The volume of cottonseed oil shipped, however, was considerably smaller than for all of 1949 and much below prewar. In comparison with 1949 the decreased exports of castor beans, offset in part by the increased volume of castor oil shipments, reflect the reduced crop of castor beans harvested in 1950. Exports of babassu kernels were at a rate considerably below 1949, although shipments of babassu oil were higher than in the previous year. Oiticica oil exports were appreciably greater in 1950 than in 1949, while tucum nut exports were at a rate considerably smaller than the year before.

Brazil's production of edible oilseeds and oils in 1951 is expected to be up from 1950, judging from indications early this year. Cottonseed and peanut output is expected to be substantially greater than last year.

- **Cottonseed**—Production of cottonseed for all Brazil during the year ended June 30 is estimated tentatively at 645,000 short tons. Production last year is now estimated at about 605,000 tons, a substantial decrease from earlier figures. The early appraisal for 1951 includes what is regarded as a rather conservative estimate of 440,000 tons for central Brazil, including Sao Paulo. It was believed that, with a favorable season, output of cottonseed in central Brazil could easily exceed 550,000 tons. On the other hand, it is recognized that adverse conditions might reduce the production to about 385,000 tons.

- **Peanuts**—Production in 1951 is expected to be substantially greater than output last year. A tentative estimate of total production for the year ended June 30 is about 176,000 tons. This would be about 60 percent greater than the 110,230 tons produced in 1950. For the first time in the postwar period, production in 1950 decreased from the previous year. Prewar production amounted to only about 15,000 tons.

- **Soybeans**—Production of soybeans in 1951 in Rio Grande do Sul is estimated by the trade at 920,000 to 1,100,000

bushels. This is somewhat greater than output last year, which was about 880,000 bushels.

Inedible oilseed and oil production in Brazil also is expected to be greater in 1951 than in 1950.

- **Castor Beans**—Castor bean output is expected to be back to about 220,000 tons in 1951 after a harvest of only an estimated 143,300 tons last year. If the forecast is realized, production this year would be about the same as in 1949 but still appreciably less than the 254,800 tons produced in 1948. Production in Sao Paulo alone is expected to exceed 60,700 tons, more than double that of 1950. And northeastern Brazil's output, too, is expected to increase. Favorable prices for beans since mid-1950 are the principal reason for the anticipated comeback in production.

- **Oiticica**—Oiticica seed output, from the gatherings which began in late January, is expected to total 38,500 tons. This would be equivalent to 12,100 to 13,200 tons of oil. The estimate of seed production in 1950 has been revised downward to about 32,000 tons.

- **Babassu**—Output of babassu kernels in the 1950-51 season (September to March) was expected to be about 82,

700 tons. The fact that prices rose markedly in December had a stimulating effect on collections during the remainder of the season.

Authorization given by the Brazilian government in 1950 to include babassu and castor oils in barter transactions was a boom to the crushing industry. However, in February 1951 all barter trade was suspended. Production of babassu oil in 1950 is believed to have exceeded 27,500 tons and that of castor oil 33,000 tons. Production of these oils in 1949 was 23,623 and 24,460 tons, respectively.

- **Flaxseed**—Flaxseed production in Rio Grande do Sul, where the crop was harvested in late 1950, is unofficially estimated at 1.2 million bushels against 0.9 million bushels in 1949. For all of Brazil production is estimated at 1.3 million bushels.

Imports of fats and oils into Brazil normally are small. Of the edible group they have consisted primarily of small quantities of olive oil from Europe, although in 1950 about 10,000 tons of olive oil were imported. With respect to industrial oils, Brazil has expanded its plantings of flaxseed in recent years so that it has become nearly self-sufficient.

The Vital Role of MECHANIZED FARMING Theme of Conference

THE VITAL ROLE of mechanized farming in enabling the cotton industry to make the maximum contribution to the defense program will be the theme of the fifth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Chickasha, Okla., Nov. 8-9, according to Harold A. Young, president of the National Cotton Council.

The two-day conference, recognized as one of the nation's major agricultural events, will bring together more than 500 leaders of the farm equipment industry, USDA, the land grant colleges of the 18 cotton states, and the major farm organizations. They will discuss problems which still must be solved before maximum mechanization of cotton farming can be reached.

"One of the greatest problems facing the cotton grower today is the increasing shortage of farm labor," Mr. Young said. "The industry recognizes its obligation to produce fiber and seed to meet the requirements of the nation and its allies; it also recognizes that mechanization offers the greatest opportunity for coping with the labor shortage."

Key leaders of the farm equipment industry and of agriculture will examine closely the effects of mobilization on 1952 farm machinery output, economic problems in mechanizing Southern farms, engineering problems in mechanization, and the problem of integrating mechanization education and research.

"Never before have circumstances indicated so clearly the necessity for redoubling our efforts to mechanize our cotton farming operations to the maximum practical extent," Mr. Young declared. "We are hopeful that by bringing together the leadership of all the interested groups for this conference on the mechanization problem we will move a step closer to the goal of more efficient, less costly cotton production."

The meeting is sponsored by the National Cotton Council in cooperation with the Farm Equipment Institute and Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Experiment Station Report:

High Production Is Result of Research

An answer to why each U.S. farmer is feeding many more persons than he did at the turn of the century, clothing more of them and providing increasing amounts of raw material to industry is contained in the annual report of USDA's Office of Experiment Stations.

The report points out that the 1950 census shows a national population of over 150,000,000 people, 18 million more than in the 1940 count. Yet American farmers, although smaller in number, have been able to step up production to more than meet domestic demand. Much of this progress is the result of many years of agricultural research carried on through individual projects at the state experiment stations and through cooperative projects carried on between two or more state stations, or between stations and USDA.

"Today the farmer who combines intelligent planning with practical recommendations developed by agricultural research," says the report, "is steadily increasing the productive capacity of this land. Farming problems vary from year to year, but the farmer who does his job scientifically and puts in the necessary amount of work is on the average growing more and better food and fiber crops on fewer acres than his father was able to grow with less science and a larger acreage."

"The present generation knows that this marshaling of scientific knowledge

for practical application on the farm has become the key to productivity. Highly trained technical personnel at the state agricultural experiment stations in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and in the department provide the leadership for fundamental study. They are closely affiliated with the cooperative extension workers, to whom farmers come with specific problems, and through whom new practices are brought to farmers. The state experiment stations and the department are sensitive to every major farming problem and respond quickly to each new situation with studies aimed at immediate or long-time solution."

The 1950 report features development of high-yielding, disease-resistant crops through close teamwork between state experiment stations and USDA scientists. The tremendous progress made in plant breeding during the past 50 years is emphasized by the fact that the first scientist to submit plants to an epidemic disease in order to select disease-resistant varieties retired from one of the state experiment stations as recently as 1950.

In 1948, an estimated 25,000,000 bushels of that year's flaxseed crop was grown from varieties developed at numerous state and federal stations from parent material originally developed by this one scientist. That year's harvest of wilt-resistant flax, at the average value of \$5 per bushel, meant \$125,000,000 for American agriculture and industry.

• The total value of farm crops produced in Georgia in 1950 was \$418,905,000.

Effect of Fertilizer on Southern Crop Yields

An enormous potential in the South for increasing crop yields through fertilization is indicated in a survey released by USDA soil scientists and state agricultural experiment stations. The report is based on state-by-state estimates, assembled by the National Soils and Fertilizer Research Committee, which is composed of federal and state workers.

The corn crop offers the most spectacular opportunity for increased yields through higher rates of fertilization. According to the estimates, the present average yield of 26 bushels an acre represents only a third of the potential production. A combination of heavier fertilization, the use of adapted hybrids, close spacing, and other good management practices would triple yields. This would have meant, for example, more than a billion additional bushels from approximately 24 million acres planted in 1949 and would have required an estimated 720 thousand tons of nitrogen.

Total U.S. consumption of nitrogen in fertilizers in 1949 was a little more than a million tons. The report assesses the influence of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash on yields of 18 crops grown on more than 250 million acres in 13 southern states. Data based on the 1949 harvest give these acreages: 154 million in pastures, nearly 25 million in cotton, 16 million in wheat, 13 million in hay, five million in oats, two million in peanuts, and more than a million acres in soybeans. The survey also gives total yields, average yield per acre, and potential yields with varying levels of the three plant nutrients.

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Valley Gets Extension Of Plow-up Deadline

An extension of the cotton plow-up deadline in the Lower Rio Grande Valley from midnight of Aug. 31 to midnight of Sept. 15 has been announced by Texas Agriculture Commissioner John C. White.

The extension was granted, Mr. White said, because of "adverse weather conditions which have prevailed during the planting, growing and harvesting season and also on account of the acute labor shortage."

Harvesting in the Valley was slowed by winds and rain from the hurricane which hit Tampico, Mexico, last week, although damage was generally light because the rain was slow and wind was light except for gusts.

It is not expected that an extension in the plow-up deadline of Sept. 25 will be needed in the Coastal Bend or Corpus Christi area. In San Patricio County, it is reported, about one-half of the cotton land had been plowed up by the end of last week.

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Hold District Meetings

Following the creation of 11 district units as part of the reorganization of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, a series of district meetings is being held by the association to study problems expected in the 1951 harvest season.

The district units were created to expedite solution of local problems,

Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, said in announcing the meetings. The association now has a headquarters office at Blytheville, Ark.

Operators of more than 1000 gins in the two states are expected to attend the meetings, which began Aug. 23 and will continue through Sept. 7. Bale weights, price controls, and wage and hour regulations are among the topics being discussed.

Meetings have been held at Hope, McGehee, Marianna, Newport, Pine Bluff, England and Walnut Ridge, Ark. September meetings are scheduled as follows: Marked Tree, Ark., Sept. 4; Manila, Ark., Sept. 5; Kennett, Mo., Sept. 6; and Sikeston, Mo., Sept. 7.

New Mexico Test for New Peanut Harvester

A new peanut combine harvester that green harvests an acre per hour and requires but two men to operate will be given a full test during this year's harvesting season in New Mexico, Charley Taylor, Extension agricultural engineer at New Mexico A. & M. College, said this week. The harvester, developed by James L. Shepherd and W. D. Kenney, agricultural engineers at the Coastal Plain Station, Athens, Ga., will be tested on a full field basis in widely separated areas of the South and Southwest this year.

Five man hours on the machine equal about 30 man hours of harvesting the old way. The machine picks about 95 to 98 percent of the nuts from the vines, which results in total losses of about 12

Flat Six Percent Rate Increase for Ginners

The Office of Price Administration announced last week that adjustment has been made in the ginning rate ceiling to allow a flat six percent increase over 1950 rates. The new rate applies to all gins, regardless of the number of employees.

OPS said that "since the season for cotton ginning does not begin at the same time for all sections of the country, it has been found that decreasing percentage basis for adjusting rates is not equitable for ginners in northern areas who gin later in the year."

percent in a field producing around 1500 pounds of nuts per acre. Fifteen percent losses occur when this crop is harvested by the conventional method. It is believed that machine losses can be virtually eliminated with added improvements.

The new machine lifts the nuts from the soil by the vines. It shakes out the loose soil, picks off the nuts, bags them, then spreads the vines uniformly over the soil. The nuts are dried mechanically. Partially dry or fully dry peanuts can also be harvested from windrows by the machine at the rate of two and one-half acres per hour. This would result in a two-thirds reduction in harvesting costs over old methods involving stacking.

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Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

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Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.

Soybean Processors Rename R. G. Houghtlin President

R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, was continued as president of the National Soybean Processors Association for another year at the twentieth annual meeting of the organization in Chicago Aug. 16.

Other officers are E. A. Cayce, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., vice-president and chairman of the executive committee; H. A. Abbott, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill., treasurer; and W. L. Shellabarger, Shellabarger Mills, Decatur, Ill., re-elected secretary.

Committee reports and business reports took up most of the business sessions at the one-day meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. More than 300 processors and associate members attended. Accomplishments of the association during the last year which were discussed included completion of the sound color movie, "Soybeans—A Feature Story," which was exhibited to almost 60,000 persons; and development of a statement of facts concerning the best handling and processing methods of soybeans, in cooperation with the Nutrition Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, which is being distributed to soybean processors and soybean oil refiners.

The Soybean Crop Improvement Advisory Council, under the chairmanship of J. Ward Calland, managing director of the Soybean Improvement Council of the National Soybean Processors Association, met in conjunction with the association's meeting.

At a dinner that night Edward R. McFaul of the Elmer Wheeler sales organization in Chicago spoke on "How Confused Can You Get?"

West Texans Discuss Harvesting Problems

A farm labor conference on the cotton harvesting problems in West Texas was held in three West Texas cities this week.

Sponsored by the West Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Big Spring Chamber of Commerce, Lubbock Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and West Texas Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Mexican consular service, Texas Employment Commission and U.S. Department of Labor, the meetings were held at the Kemp Hotel in Wichita Falls Aug. 28; Settles Hotel in Big Spring, Aug. 30; and Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock, Aug. 31.

During the discussions latest information on employment of school-age children and contracting Mexican nationals for the cotton harvest was given by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor. Texas Employment Commission officials told producers and ginners attending how to handle migratory labor problems. "What to Do When Your County Gets on the Black List!" was discussed by a chamber of commerce manager whose county had dealt with this problem.

• Women own approximately 11 percent of the land in the U.S. Ownership by women was highest, 17 percent, in Illinois and Nebraska. Thirty-seven percent of the women operated all the land they owned. Forty-eight percent rented out all their land.



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12th Edition — Completely Revised

The last Yopp's Code, 11th Edition (published 1937) is now being completely revised and brought up to date, and will be ready for distribution the latter part of September. Included in this new edition are:

- ★ **NEW WORDS** and phrases for description of oils and oilseed products as to method of extraction—hydraulic, Expeller, solvent.
- ★ **NEW WORDS** for linters cellulose settlements.
- ★ **NEW WORDS** for milling in transit, destinations basis f.o.b. cars certain points such as Decatur, Ill., etc.
- ★ **NEW TERMS** for Mexican purchases; various other new trading terms.
- ★ **NEW CODED LIST** of Traders (buyers, refiners, brokers, dealers).
- ★ **NEW CODED LIST** of Oil Mills (cottonseed, peanut, soybean, flaxseed, etc.)

The lists of traders and oil mills are almost completely new, due to many new firms, corporate name changes, firm dissolutions, etc. This edition is being revised by Wm. D. Yopp, who with his father edited and revised previous editions.

***Order Your Copy Now!* \$10**

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce Street

Dallas 1, Texas

Laugh IT OFF

The young minister was reading announcements at the Sunday service. He stumbled across one of them and the following words slipped out: "The Little Mothers League will hold their weekly meeting this afternoon. All those who wish to become Little Mothers, please see me in the rectory."

Author—"This is the plot of my story. A midnight scene. Two burglars creep stealthily toward the house; they climb a wall and force open a window and enter the room; the clock strikes one." Sweet Thing (breathlessly) — "Which one?"

Messenger: O, King, some women await without.

King: Without what?

Messenger: Without food or clothing.

King: Well, feed 'em and bring 'em in.

Drunk, phoning to wife: "Thash you, dear? Tell the maid I won't be home to-night."

There was once a co-ed quite shy, who said to a student named Cy, "If you kiss me, of course, you will have to use force, but, thank Heaven, you're stronger than I."

"When I looked out of the window, Johnny, I was glad to see you playing marbles with Billy."

"We wasn't playing marbles, Ma. We just had a fight and I was helping him pick up his teeth."

Pop: When I was a young man the girls knew how to blush.

Daughter: What was it you used to say to them?

"Are you the bull of the campus?"

"That's me, baby."

"Moo."

The doctor was questioning the new nurse about her latest patient. "Have you kept a chart of his progress?" he queried.

The nurse blushing replied, "No, but I can show you my diary."

Would-be-writer: Hurray! Five dollars for my last story.

Friend: Who from?

W.B.W.: The Post Office. They lost it.

"Why do you call this the Fiddle Hotel?"

"Because it's such a vile inn."

Gentleman: Going around with women a lot keeps you young.

Second Ditto: How come?

Gentleman: I started in going around with them four years ago when I was a freshman, and I'm still a freshman.

The nurse entered the professor's room and said softly, "It's a boy, sir."

The professor looked up from his desk. "Well," he said, "what does he want?"

He—What nationality are you?

She—Pole.

He—My gawd, run! Here comes a dog.

Nigeria's Peanut Crop Prospects Favorable

Nigeria's 1951-52 peanut crop is expected to be very good, barring a serious drought later in the season, reports to USDA indicate. In contrast to last year, rains arrived in time and vegetation is promising.

If favorable weather continues, the export crop should be between 280,000 and 340,000 short tons of shelled nuts. Purchases by the Groundnut Marketing Board from 1950-51 crop amounted to only about 155,000 tons.

• Five of every six farmers in the U.S. are engaged in some kind of livestock enterprise.

QUOTES on Cotton

Prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas

U.S. SETS THE PACE—"U.S. cotton will likely continue to set the pace both quality-wise and price-wise in the world market next season."—F. D. Barlow, Jr., National Cotton Council.

GREAT SOURCES OF STRENGTH—"Cotton growers have responded generously to the government's request for greater production. The ability of American farmers to meet record needs with record production is one of the greatest sources of American strength."—Louisiana Extension Service.

GOOD PRACTICES PAY—"Despite a bad season, I got one bale of cotton from two acres, while my father got one bale from 10 acres. This demonstration taught me it certainly pays well to take good care of your soil and control insects."—Robert Fuhrmann, 4-H Club member, Cooke County, Texas.

TWO BALES PER ACRE—"Two bales to the acre is not an impossible goal in Arkansas. Cotton farmers once thought half-a-bale per acre was a good crop, but now a bale per acre is not uncommon."—Robert H. Sloan, Arkansas extension cotton specialist.

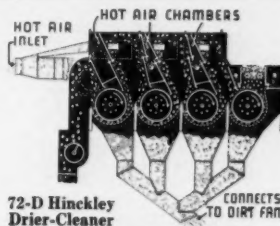
MUST DO MORE RESEARCH—"Cotton must broaden and intensify its research program. Cotton's future lies in markets, and the key to markets is research and promotion."—Burriss C. Jackson, chairman, State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas.

PICK RIGHT—GIN RIGHT—SELL RIGHT—"Good picking, good ginning and selling to get the full value will be most important in getting the maximum return from the 1951 crop."—Farm and Ranch-Southern Agriculturist.

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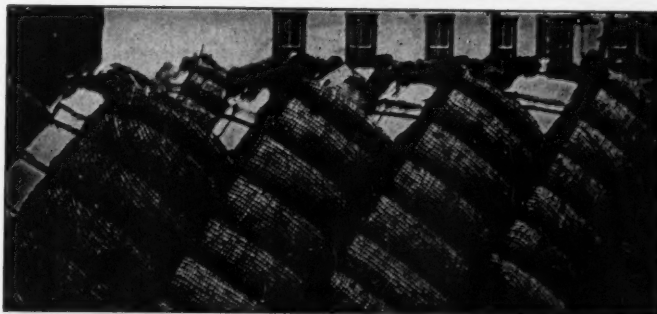
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Based on Aug. 1 Conditions

Near Peak Soybean Crop Is Indicated

■ Acreage for harvest estimated at 13,102,000 acres, a little under last year. Indicated yield is 20.6 bushels per acre, one bushel under 1950.

A crop of 270 million bushels of soybeans will be harvested this year if Aug. 1 prospects are realized. While this is six percent below last year's record, it is 17 percent above the previous record crop of 231 million bushels produced in 1949. Crushings of soybeans, October through June, this season totaled over 200 million bushels or 50 million above the previous record for these months. Almost 52 million bushels of soybeans remained at the first of July for crushing or export during the July-September quarter or for carry-over Oct. 1. Soybean prices averaged \$3 per bushel at Illinois country points October through July or about 50 cents above the same months of 1949-50.

If the crop reaches 270 million bushels, it will be the second highest production of record, exceeded only by last year's 287 million bushels. The 1940-49 average is 179 million bushels. The indicated yield of 20.6 bushels per acre is one bushel less than last year but well above the 10-year average of 19 bushels per acre. The soybean acreage for harvest as beans in 1951 was estimated at 13,102,000 acres or slightly less than last year. The condition of the crop Aug. 1 varied widely with prospects exceptionally good in the East North Central states but with considerable damage in Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas due to floods and wet weather. A part of the acreage lost to floods was replanted and in Kansas most of the soybeans are grown on upland farms.

Stocks of soybeans in all positions July 1 were the largest of record and amounted to 51.6 million bushels. Stocks a year earlier totaled 46.1 million. Soybean crushers held record stocks of 33.4 million bushels and were about five million above a year earlier. Farm stocks were the largest since 1944 and amounted to 9.6 million bushels or 2.6 million more than a year earlier. Commercial stocks at terminals on July 1 at 4.2 million bushels were two million below July 1, 1950, while stocks at country elevators at 4.4 million were about unchanged.

Record supplies of soybeans and a good export and domestic demand for oil resulted in a 33 percent increase in crushings this season. Crushings, as reported by the Census Bureau, totaled 200.4 million bushels October 1950 through June 1951. This is 49.9 million bushels more than in the same months of 1949-50. With a good foreign demand exports of soybeans have been large, more than double those of last season, and amounted to 26.5 million bushels the first nine months of the season. Of these exports Japan received over 11 million bushels, Canada four million, France and Germany 2.5 million each,

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Denmark, the Netherlands and Formosa about one million bushels each. In addition, 329.6 million pounds of soybean oil, which is equivalent to 37.5 million bushels of soybeans, were exported October-June this season. This compares with 253.5 million pounds, equivalent to 28.7 million bushels, exported in the same months last season.

Soybean prices advanced sharply from the beginning of the season to the middle of February when ceilings were placed to prevent further advance in prices. Prices remained at about the ceiling levels of \$3.25 per bushel at Illinois country points until near the end of May. With prospects for another large soybean crop and a near record cotton crop, prices of soybeans dropped around 35 cents per bushel from the middle of May to the end of July. Soybean oil

dropped from 20½ cents per pound at crushing plants in May to an average of 14½ cents per pound for July. Soybeans averaged \$2.86 per bushel at the farm in July compared with the season's peak of \$3.13 reached in May, \$2.03 in October, and \$2.93 in July 1950. Based on Chicago prices, the margin between the returns from oil and meal and the price of soybeans narrowed to only 11 cents in July compared with 43 cents at the first of May, 26 cents in July 1950, and 24 cents in July 1949.

Defoliation Is An Insect Control Measure, Too

Ridding cotton plants of leaves through the use of chemical defoliants aids control of cotton insects, the National Cotton Council points out.

"Boll weevils have been known to leave defoliated fields immediately. Defoliation reduces the percentage of bolls infested by weevils. It robs late broods of necessary food for over-wintering and its use permits early stalk destruction," according to "Defoliation of Cotton," a 1951 defoliation guide distributed by the Council.

Researchers also explain that damage to open cotton by heavy aphid populations and late cotton leafworm infestations has been prevented by chemical defoliation.

The steering committee of the Belt-wide Cotton Defoliation Conference, which prepared the booklet published by the Council, explains that the time to defoliate depends upon the condition of the plant, variety, and climate.

Experiments indicate bolls should be at least 30 days old before defoliants are applied. Application earlier than this may result in reduced yields and lowered quality of seed and lint.

Farmers are urged to consult their local or state agricultural workers for further advice on defoliation.

Indian Flaxseed Outturn Is Down, Other Oilseeds Up

India's 1950-51 flaxseed production is estimated at 15,400,000 bushels from 3,503,000 acres, or a decrease of 6.3 percent from the revised 1949-50 estimated output of 16,440,000 bushels from 3,759,000 acres, according to final official estimates. The decrease in flaxseed acreage and production occurred mainly as a result of unfavorable weather.

Rape and mustard seed output for the year was officially estimated at 925,120 short tons from 5,505,000 acres. This is an increase of 4.2 percent from the 1949-50 production of 888,160 tons from 4,781,000 acres. The greater part of the acreage increase occurred in the state of Uttar Pradesh, where high prices of rape and mustard seed oil at sowing time induced the farmers to increase their plantings. Production in this state, however, was not proportionate to the large increase in acreage due to unfavorable weather. Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan also accounted for some increase in acreage and production. In Madhya Pradesh, adverse weather conditions at planting time as well as at subsequent growing stages caused both acreage and production of rape and mustard seed to decrease from the 1949-50 season.

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• Sept. 6-7-8—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• November 8-9—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Chickasha, Okla. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

• March 3-4, 1952—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• March 24-25, 1952—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.

• March 30, 1952—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• March 31, April 1-2, 1952—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, President Gin Machinery & Supply Assn., Inc., P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.

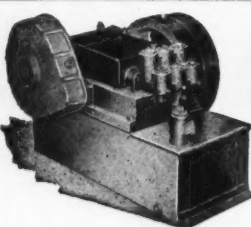
• May 19-20-21, 1952—National Cottonseed Products Association's annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5, 1952—Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 8-9-10-11, 1952—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

Philippine Copra Output

Final estimates place Philippine coconut production in 1950 at 991,500 long tons in copra equivalent, 20 percent over the 1949 level and only two percent below the record-breaking 1947 volume of 1,118,000 tons, USDA reports. Although the preliminary estimate of last year's output was nearly 1,006,000 tons, a recent examination of data has disclosed that domestic coconut oil consumption in 1950 was less than previously reported. However, both domestic consumption and exportation of all coconut products in 1950 were much heavier than during 1949.



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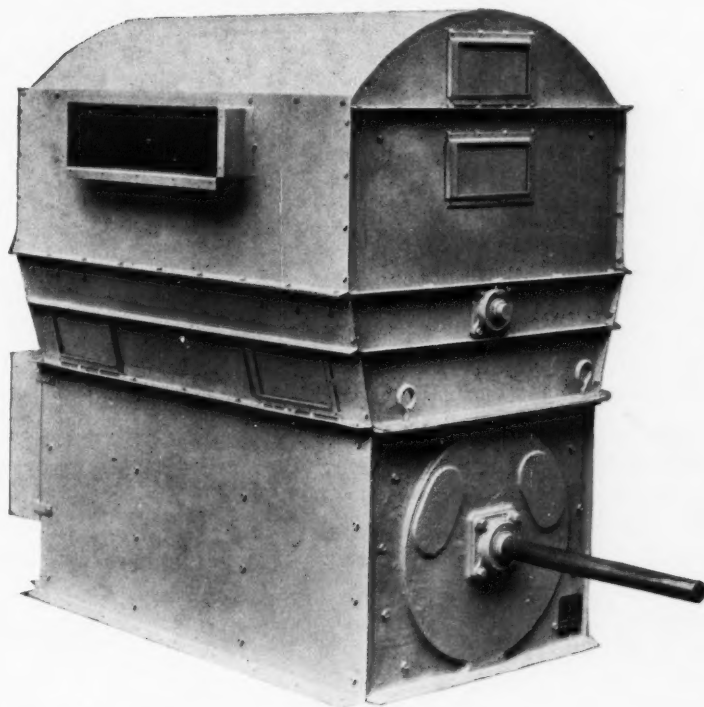
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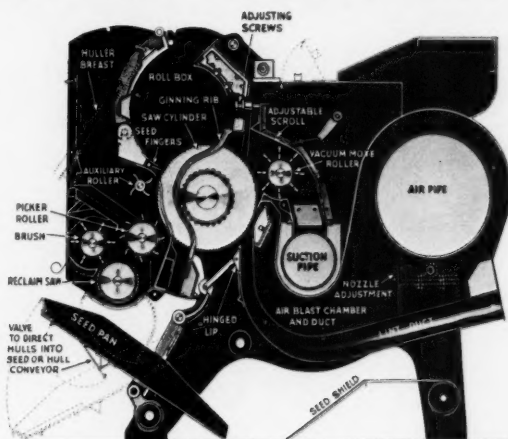
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